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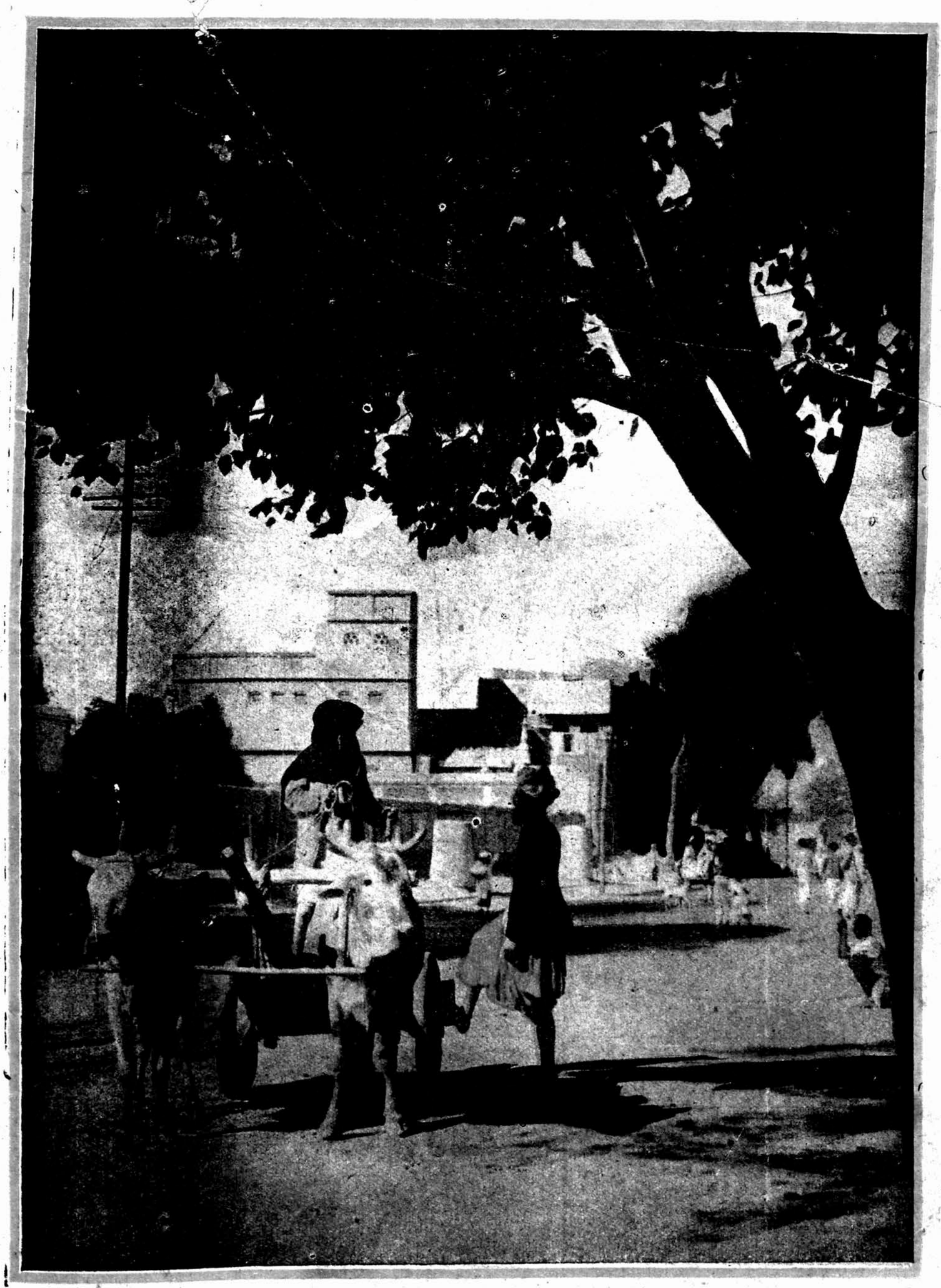

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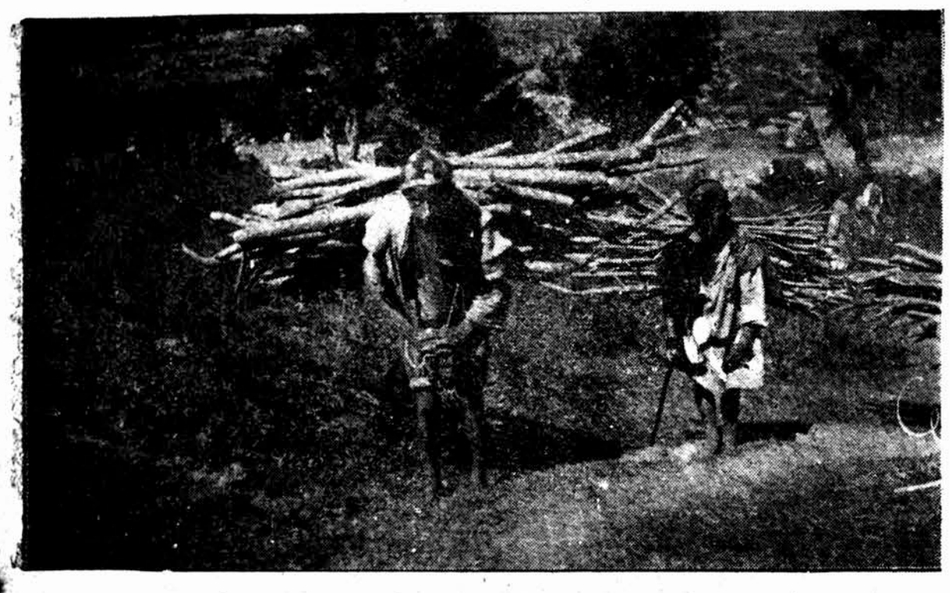

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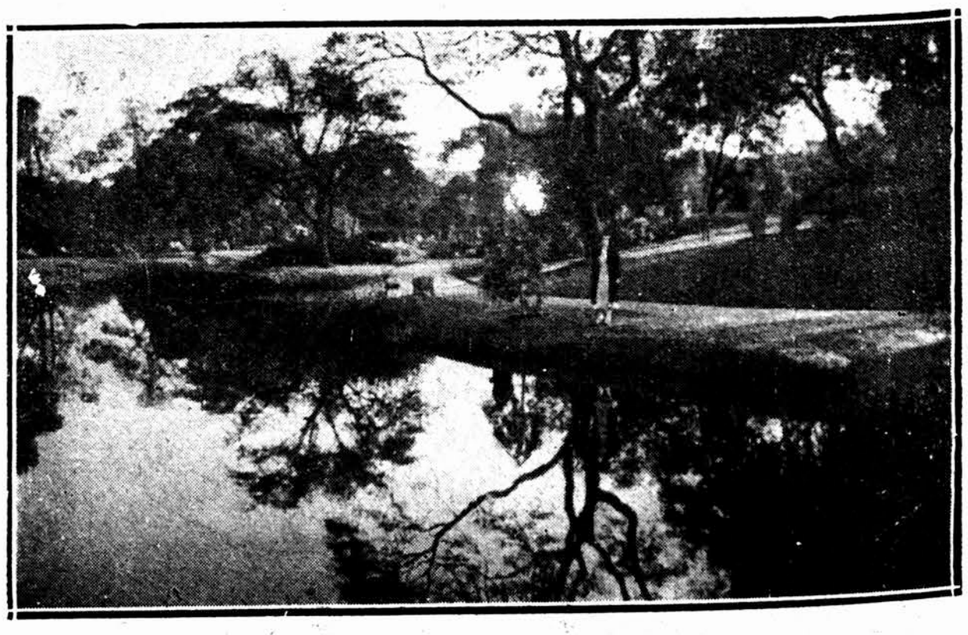

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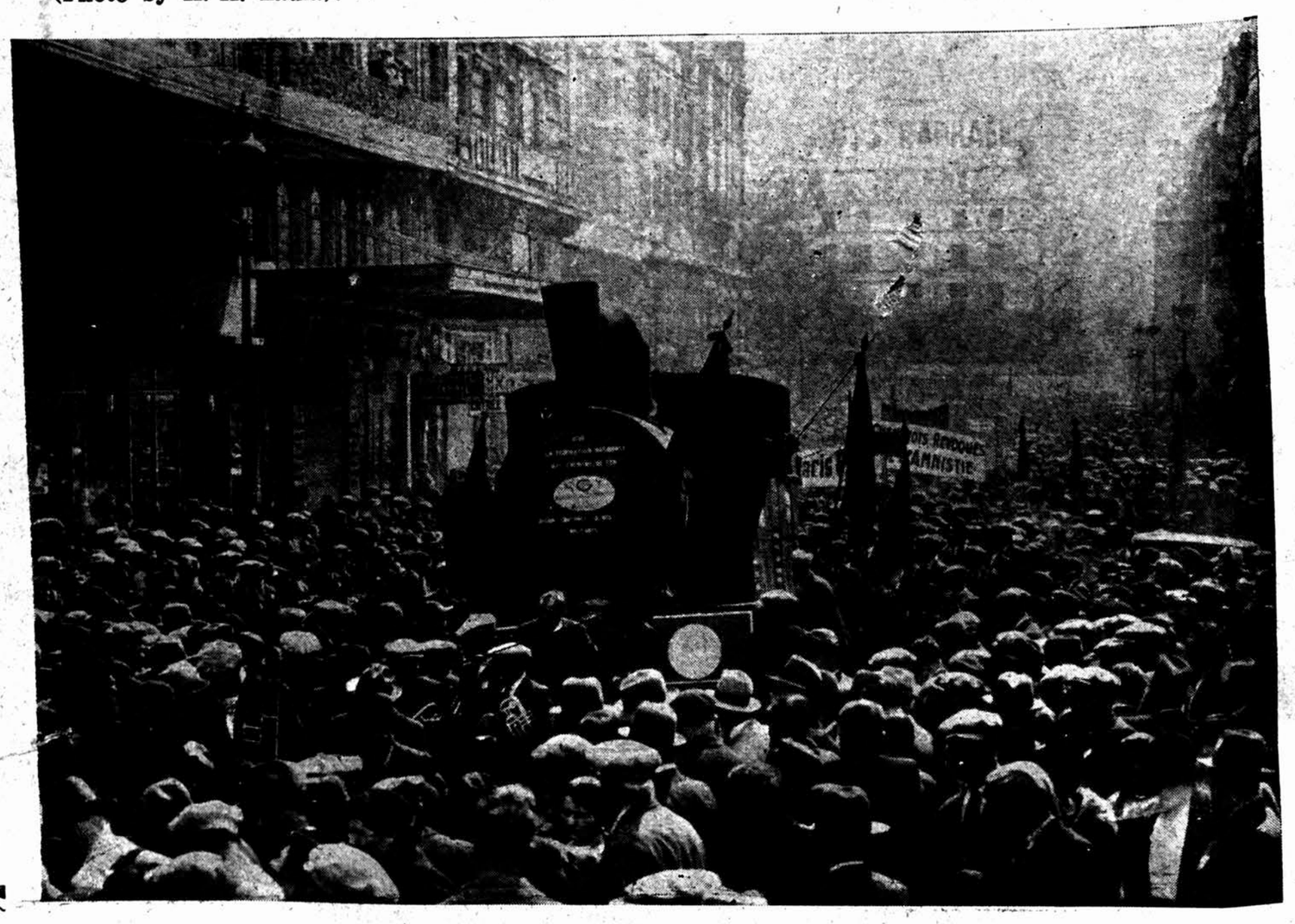
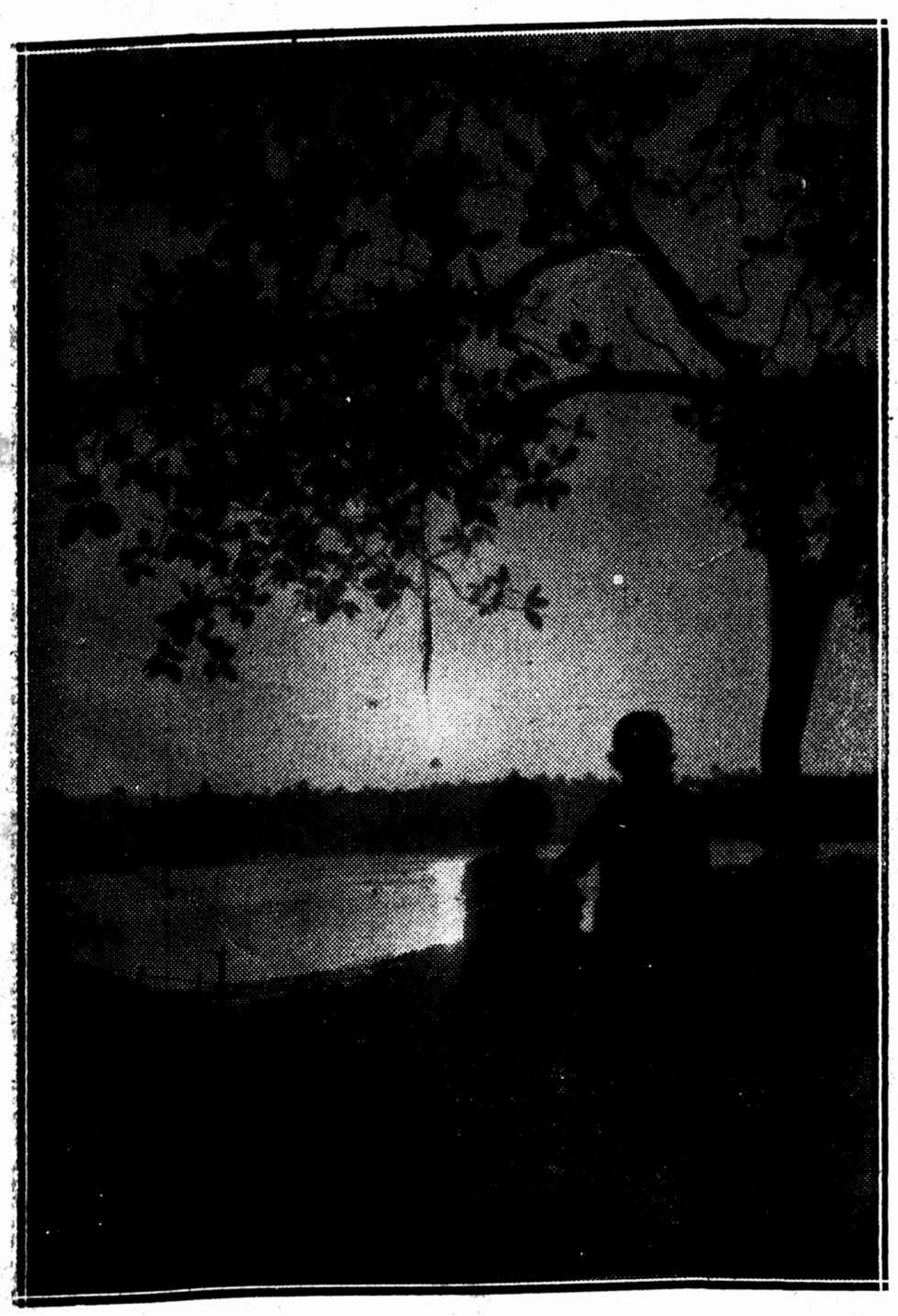
MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.





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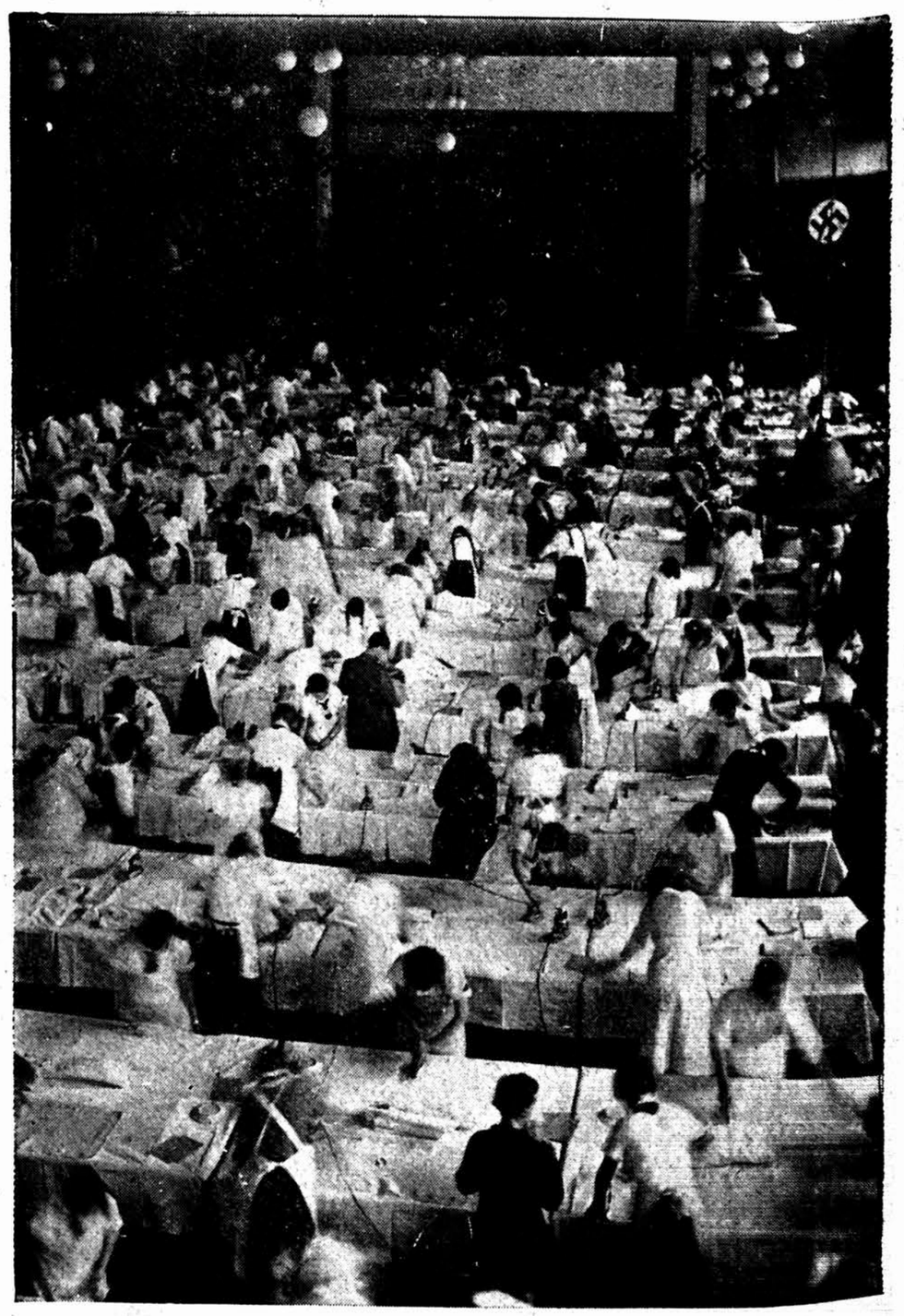

German girls participating in domestic competition.

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BOMBAY: JUNE 6, 1937.

Birth Of A New Life In Lanka

After Years Of Abject Apathy, Ceylonese People Are Beginning To Stir Themselves

By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

Ceylon is perhaps unique amongst the colonies of the world for the absence of any nationalist movement for political freedom. Though lying on one of the most important waterways of the world and touched by people from all parts of the globe, it has remained strangely oblivious to all the world stirrings and upheavals which are shaking the continents from end to end. Only a small gulf divides this emerald island from the Indian Peninsula. But the placid surface of the Ceylonese life has been little disturbed by the Indian political waves and currents. Some rumblings and echoes, however, float across, and there is an almost indefinable stirring and the echoes find vague responses in the slumbering hearts of this little nation

Six years ago, immediately after the 1930 movement, I had visited Ceylon. India has traversed a long way on the political road in these years and the dawn of India's freedom is nearer and clearer to-day than it was in 1931. The Indian masses are definitely awake and acting with courage and determination and are in no mood to remain in bondage very much longer. But Lanka seems to have hardly moved at all. It is amazing that a country can remain unmoved while all around the world is shaken by soul-shattering upheavals. Nevertheless, it was true, until a year ago there suddenly shot up a new current from almost nowhere and is to-day furrowing its pathway through a solidified frozen surface.

A *Lost Race*

The intelligentsia of Lanka, if one may so call the educated class of that country, is one of the deadest that can be encountered in any modern country of the world to-day. Its education has been so superficial, its mind so unaffected by new ideologies that you wonder at this surprising insularity, this strange imperviousness to the present world atmosphere. India being no doubt too vast and varied, could not be so successfully conquered culturally as Ceylon, which fell an easy victim to foreign domination of even its heart and mind. One sees little in Lanka to-day of indigenous culture, barring a few handicrafts which keep hanging in an indifferent and precarious condition. Culturally Lanka has been almost completely uprooted and like a shattered tree left forlorn on the lonely shore. The sands of time have been running swiftly but pitilessly, passing the emerald island by. A nation which is not creating new forms of expression in fine arts, in literature, in social and political structures, is not living. The Ceylonese scene is a pathetic lost race, aliens in their own beautiful land, feebly trying to imitate a faded 19th century England. But in this dusky indeterminate horizon to-day one espies a new hope.

A batch of Indian girl students, who sailed for Europe last week on educational tour.

Poverty Amidst Plenty

Lanka is perhaps too rich and fruitful, its soil too easily yielding, to produce an energetic and industrious race. But it is the sight of so much poverty amidst such affluent plenty that stabs one to the quick. Why should there be pale emaciated faces, underfed rickety children, bent hollow-eyed women in this radiant garden of the Indian Ocean? The answer is not far to seek. Where imperialism holds sway, there poverty and misery must flourish, there unemployment must haunt like a restless ghost. But in several ways conditions in Lanka differ from the conditions in India. Her best lands, richest plantations are owned by Europeans. Even in the companies' plantation, the major share is held by the Whites The economic machine is almost completely in their grip, banks, transport, big business, etc. There being no big industries in the land, an indigenous capitalism is conspicuous by its absence. In the circumstance, the issue before the country is more direct and far simpler. The conflict is between foreign domination and the people of Ceylon without an appreciable powerful, feudalistic or capitalistic intervening class as in India to complicate the situation. And, therefore, the absence of a nationalistic movement seems all the more strange and glaring. This complete domination of Ceylon's economic life by foreign finance enables British Imperialism to don the mask of a more liberal magnanimity. Ceylon has, therefore, got a less rigid constitution, with almost a semblance of liberalism, adult franchise, no communal electorates, no reservation of seats, etc., which are some of the many obnoxious features of the Indian Constitution.

Birth Of A New Movement

The last year has, however, marked a dynamic change in the affairs of that island. Stirred by world events and the intensely moving time-spirit, a new movement has shot up which, socialistic in ideology, is working to-day for the development of a mass struggle against Imperialism. Had this movement come but a score of years earlier, it would have been purely nationalistic in character. But to-day, the old nationalism is a thing of the past. Our base of the struggle, our conception of the fight, has undergone a vast transformation. Our opponents are not monarchs or war-lords. We fight to-day an economic system run by bankers, industrialists, big business. The monarchs who rule the world are Steel Kings, Oil Kings, Tobacco Kings, Automobile Kings, who in creased trousers and immaculate ties, wield more power than any Emperor history has known. Sitting at their desk, they play with the lives of Kings and Kingdoms alike. Their telephone can make and unmake the destinies of millions. This is a new opponent we encounter and he calls for new methods.

Imperialism is only a counterpart of capitalism, a system whose springs of action are actuated by private profit. A small vested interest class maintains this system wherein all production and distribution is carried out for its own gain and not for the purpose of meeting and satisfying the needs of mankind. The capitalist class which comprises each imperialist Power exists on the exploitation of its spheres of interest and the colonies it possesses; and the class which is squeezed to feed the coffers of these imperialists is the producing masses. It is on them that the burden falls the heaviest. It is the producers of wealth who are most impoverished, and freedom can therefore only mean their liberation from this exploitation which is possible only when we extricate ourselves from the capitalist system.

The Forgotten Masses

It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the new political

(Continued on page 37)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

When a stupid man is doing something he is ashamed of, he always declares that it is his duty.

—G. B. SHAW.

Under The City Lights

NERVOUS CONTROL TESTS THAT WOULD QUALIFY TELEPHONE OPERATORS AND RAILWAY CABINMEN FOR MOTOR DRIVING LICENCE

(By LE FLANEUR).

Interesting in and for themselves as are the tests in which the Safety First Association gave a demonstration recently with a view to impress the traffic control authorities with the advisability of introducing them in issuing motor-driving licences, one is not so sure whether, from the point of view of accident prophylaxis, they mark any improvement on the tests actually employed by the Motor Vehicles Department of the Bombay police.

POLICEMAN'S WISDOM

It is possible, I think, for a policeman who is entrusted with the task of protecting citizens and citizenesses against the dangers of homicidal behaviour in which a section of the motor driving public might be led to lapse in addition to that of seeing that the laws of the highway are obeyed and respected in the interests of the collective good of the community, to do his duties in an efficient and conscientious manner by relying more on his experience of his duties than on the new-fangled theories and tests sought to be popularised by the well-meaning S. F. A.

A STREET FADE-UP

We have, during the last few years, witnessed, not the birth-pangs of change but the baby itself, in the matter of lighting of such of the modest (if a few of them murderous) motoring roads as we could boast by straining our too meagre civic pride, the birth ('pardons' for the excess of gynaecological terminology) of the traffic islands, the signal-box fitted with the switch of traffic signals of the forbidding red and the relenting yellow and the welcome green lights, the white sleeve of authority sewn on the arm of law and order and the picturesque creation of that symbol of fabulous oriental splendour of the even more fabulous nababs and rajahs, the white-skirted umbrella that sprouts out of the bowels of the tarred road in our city.

ISLANDS ARE BORN

We had lived through days of suspence trembling lest progress demand undue sacrifice of us. I think we have almost passed through what the politicians are in the habit of describing as the period of transition (variously known, I believe, as the incubatory period amongst the connoisseurs of germ-diseases) and the island has evolved from the outline of the white-washed empty tin-drums borrowed, presumably, from the ever-obliging store-keepers of our municipality into the curve of tiny concrete bits of blocks that look more like kindergarten toys than the fortification of even a traffic island. The signal-boxes too, which still flash out the terror-striking eloquent glare of law and authority, have come to live, as they say.

But thanks, one has no doubt, to the Commissioner of Police whose rather non-aesthetic duties of enforcing obedience to laws of safety of person and property of the city's population have not destroyed his spontaneous aesthe-ticism, the superb and sweet gestures worthy of a Nijinski or a Nazimova that greet the dazzled pedestrian and motorist alike are still spared to us.

MOMENTS OF BALLET

Did I describe those gestures as purely balletesque? Then, permit me to offer the profoundest apologies to the gentlemen who have been, I take shelter behind the extenuating circumstances of my position, subjected to the indignity and injustice of understatement. The official dignitary of the cross-roads may not reproduce the almost legendary 'pirouettes' of Nijinsky. But could Nijinsky, with all the strange beauty, grace and freedom of the bird-like movements of the ballet technique, have ever combined in his gestures the military austerity of the Swedish drill or the olympic pose of the oratorical thunder of a dumb Mussolini commanding his legions of black-shirted modern Romans?

AN EMPIRIC TEST.

But to revert to the theme of this little paper. The S. F. A. tests. From what one knows about them through the reports featured in the newspapers, could hardly, as I have said above, meet the requirements of the situation that must first be examined. The test that the police set is that of the ability to drive a motor-car and the applicant has to pass it before the licence is issued. So long as this test is conscientiously carried out, the police can justifiably disclaim any moral responsibility involved in such homicidal acts as the licence-holder might later commit in his role as a mobile danger of the road.

The S. F. A. tests raise complications of a different order. The police may, of course, demand, in addition to actual demonstration of the ability to drive and control the automobile, that the vision of the driver shall not be defective or impaired to such an extent that its deplorable condition would be a source of constant danger to other users of the road. It would be reasonable to expect that they would not allow paralytic persons or inmates of the lunatic asylum to give a public exhibition of their motoring accomplishment. Even the law, we must remember, relents in favour of ordinary human discretion.

AND THE ESOTERIC

But the S. F. A. tests cease to be real tests the moment the subject is 'trained' into them. The nervous organisation may be adapted to their demands, but does it mean that the person who can regulate his (or her) vaso-motor function with a prompt and accurate response to switch board signals in a laboratory can act in as efficient a manner in a traffic jam or a situation, demanding driving skill or judgment? As far as these tests go, a telephone operator, initiated into the intricacies of the exchange plugs or a railway cabinman would easily qualify for a driving licence while the man or woman possessing ordinary intelligence, the steadiest nerves, a sense of responsibility and an unquestionable sobriety may have to be turned out.

Boosting The Nazi Regime

A Berlin Exhibition

(CONTRIBUTED).

The "Give Me Four Year's Time" Exhibition, which has been the object of extensive propaganda in the press and elsewhere, and was even referred to by Hitler in his last Reichstag speech, has now been opened. It is an official political Show. 'A Display of the Achievements of National Socialism," even more as the Official Guide states, a Government exposition, in a sense a rendering of accounts on the work of reconstruction which has taken place during the past four years. The scope of the Exhibition was indicated by Hitler himself, while Dr. Goebbels determined the form it would take. Thus Exhibition has come about in the spirit and for the purpose of political propaganda with all the thoroughness which characterise National Socialist publicity work. Pictures in the form of enlarged photographs are a prominent feature, likewise films. In addition, statistics and models also play an important part. The photographs, however, ranging from the smallest types up to dozens of giant photos mounted on surfaces as large as 250 square metres. dominate the whole. In the first Hall there is a collection of photographs 55 square metres in size which are presented as so many leaves of a book which turn over mechanically at regular intervals.

RIOT OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

From here one passes through a film chamber in which sections of National Socialist propaganda films are shown, into the Main Hall. On entering, one is arrested at by sight of immense photographs which are most impressive. On the one side there is an enlargement of Hitler 20 metres high framed as it were by farmers sowing and reaping, groups of labourers silhouetted against a background of smoking chimneys. Opposite this photo two colossal soldier figures stand representing the "Watch on the Rhine." In between, in zigzag formation, 8 huge photos covering triangular surfaces which project into the hall, occupy the whole length along one side. Each of these surfaces is 15 metres broad by 17 high. Each surface of some 250 square metres bears a striking photograph indicating in turn one of the 8 spheres of achievement with which the Exhibition deals, namely reclaimed land and food production, building, trade and industry, motorization and traffic, social and cultural policy, Party and State. In the various rooms leading off from this Main Hall there are innumerable models to be seen along with statistics with electrically indicated graph carves, and untold smaller photos supplementing the larger ones in the Main Hall, of which 3,000 are on show in an upstairs gallery.

NUMEROUS MODELS

There are models of Party Training Schools, the so-called "Ordensburgen"; the model of the popular bathing resort planned by the Labour Front for the Island of Rugen; a model 61 metres in length of a Reich motor road under construction and also one of the impressive Party buildings in Munich. Then there are models of harbours, cities, factories, farms, stages, railway coaches, monuments, in short everything conceivable. And in between are scattered statistics depicting economic development and recovery particularly in those spheres where comparison with the situation in 1932, the most difficult year of the depression, is striking.

DEFENCE DISPLAY.

The most impressive section in this hall—and of the Exhibition as a whole—is undoubtedly that part devoted to the Defence Forces. Probably for the first time in any Exhibition, a comprehensive display of the various weapons has been arranged. The Army, for instance ,is represented by two armoured cars, a few tanks, a 15 cm. field howitzer and a few models of the latest barracks. At another point a long gun points straight up at the ceiling. A squadron of one-seater fighters of the new Air Force appear to be flying overhead and anti-aircraft guns are also in evidence. In another corner the nose of a submarine seems to be advancing into the hall and visitors may walk about inside even glimpsing through the periscope. The Navy shows models of all German warships—122 in all which have been launched during the past four years. The remaining halls are devoted to industry; photo industry, printing and handicrafts.

FUEHRER SUPREME.

In every section word or saying of the Fuehrer is mounted, usually something popular. These words are intended to inform the visitor that everything that has been done, was done through or inspired by Hitler. No matter whether it be "Kraft durch Freude" (The Strength from Recreation Movement) or fibre wool, rearmament or motor roads, "Everything is due to Adolf Hitler."

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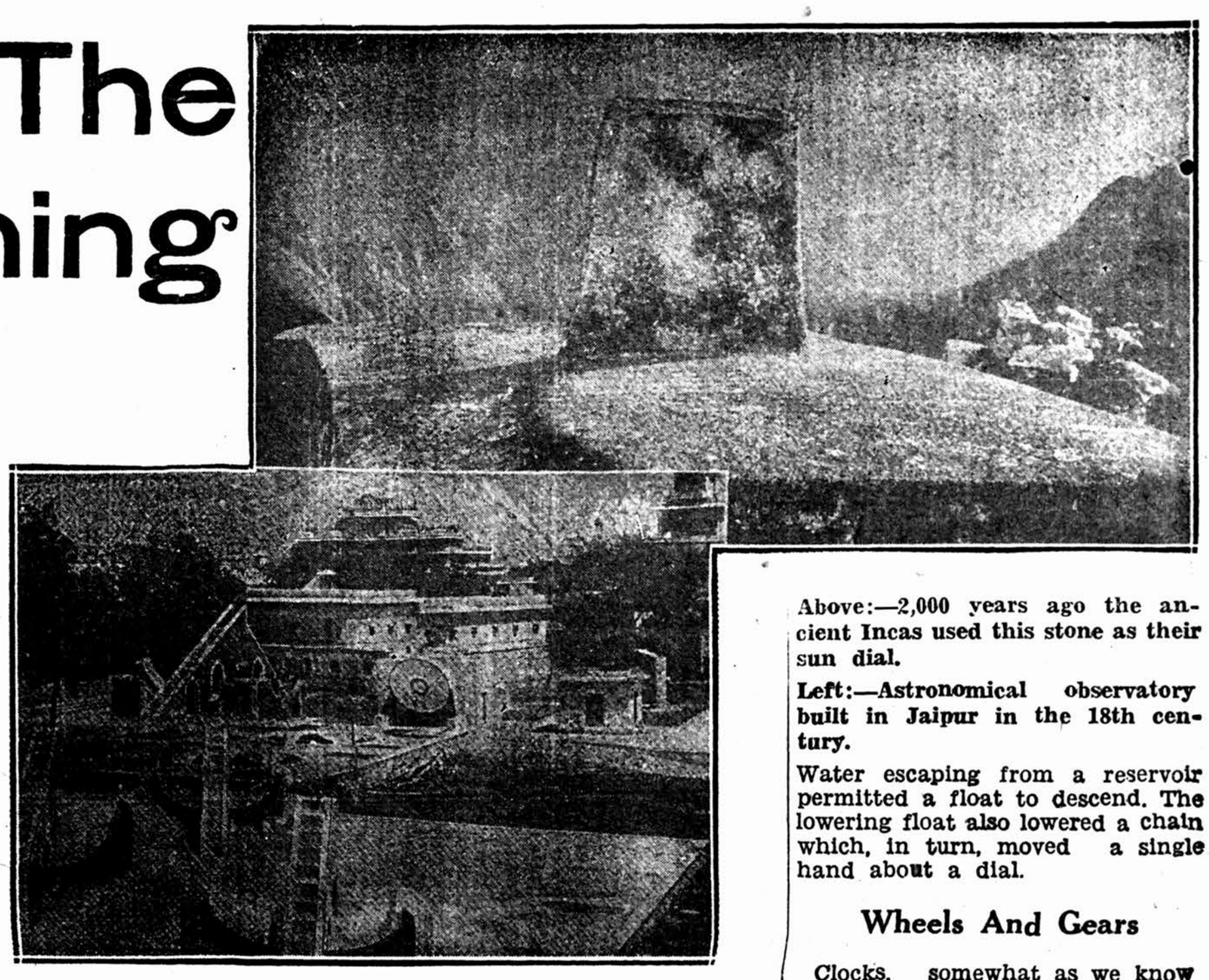
From The Beginning Of Time



ONE OF THE EARLIEST OF INVENTIONS WAS A METHOD FOR KEEPING TRACK OF IT

(For kind permission to reproduce the following copyright article, together with the illustrations, appearing in "Oil Power," we are indebted to Messrs. Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Proprietors of the Journal).

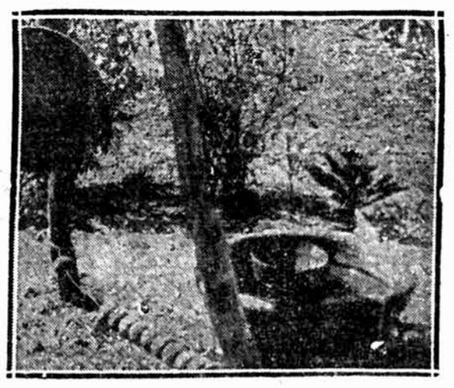
Long ages ago, long before the dawn of history, some forgotten cave man decided that he wanted to keep track of Time. He knew, of course, the two great divisions of Time—Night and Day—and it is quite possible that he realised that the seasons followed in some sort of orderly manner. He wanted, however, to keep track of smaller portions of Time—and his desire led him to construct, so the story goes, the first clock. It was merely a length of grass rope, dampened and knotted at even intervals. He set fire to one end. When the creeping spark reached the first knot, he knew that a certain amount of Time had passed. When it reached the second knot he knew that another portion of Time, roughly equal to the first, had elapsed.

Another primitive time-piece, the water clock, still used by Malay boatmen, is credited to Hgwang-Ti, Emperor of China in 2656 B.C. His clock told Time as water rose in a leaky cocoanut shell, afloat in a basin.

In Ancient Babylon

The ancient Babylonians, perhaps a thousand years before Hgwang-Ti's time, knew much about astronomy—they had noted the irregularities of the sun's motion and they were aware of the cycles of the various planets. They had divided the day into 24 hours and some scholars credit them with dividing the hours into minutes. What would seem to be the most simple and obvious of clocks, however, did not appear until long after their time. The first record of a sun dial to be found anywhere is in the Old Testament—and this sun dial was built in about the 8th century B. C.

The Clepsammia or sand glass—the device associated with the scythe as a symbol of Father Time—made its appearance some time before the 4th century B. C. and retained its popularity for many centuries. Charlamagne had one so huge that it needed turning but once in 12 hours. Charlemagne also had a water clock, so ingenious in mechanism that it was one of the wonders of the age.



A bowl, with a hole in the bottom, sinking in water in exactly an hour, is still used in India.

King Alfred of England is credited with the invention—or at least the use—of a candle clock in about 800 A.D. A candle was marked with equal divisions and the passage of Time was noted as the flame reached the marks

Draughts made the clock keep uncertain Time, so the ingenious King invented a shelter of translucent horn for the flame—a primitive lamp chimney.

About the time that Columbus was engaged in discovering America an oil lamp clock evolved. The burning oil was kept in a glass reservoir and the lowering level of the oil marked the passage of Time. Not many years after, some one evolved a water clock that told Time with a dial.

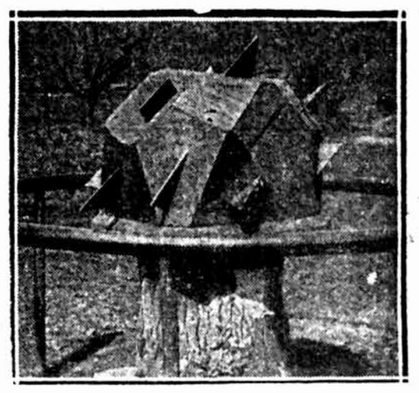
Above:—2,000 years ago the ancient Incas used this stone as their sun dial.

Left:—Astronomical observatory built in Jaipur in the 18th century.

Water escaping from a reservoir permitted a float to descend. The lowering float also lowered a chain which, in turn, moved a single hand about a dial.

Wheels And Gears

Clocks, somewhat as we know them, began to appear in the middle ages, The first clock employing wheels or gears appeared in 849 A.D.—evidence concerning this clock is rather vague. Sometime in the 11th century A.D., according to the belief of some historian, clocks with wheels and weights were employed. A monk named Peter Lightfoot built a clock which one historian (Britten) calls "the earliest real clock worthy of our modern definition" in 1335. It was installed in Glastonbury Abbey, England, and it is now preserved in the Science Museum in South Kensington. Lightfoot's clock had a "verge and balance" escapement but it was redesigned, after his time, to employ a pendulum. Only a few years later (1364 A.D.) one Henry de Vick built a clock for Charles V of France. The fourth hour appeared as "IIII" instead of "IV" due to Charles' whim—and the practice is very frequently employed in clock dial designing to-day.



This sun dial in Baltimore tells the time of all the principal cities of the world thanks to the various angles at which the bronze indicators are set.

After Lightfoot and de Vick, many ingenious mechanics turned their hands to clock making. The famous Olmutz clock in Olmutz was built in 1420—and rebuilt in 1898. It not only told Time but displayed a vairty of mechanical figures. Nnmerous dials showed solar Time, sidereal Time and details of the calendar and zodiac. Another famous clock was built in Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1352. Parts of this clock and of a second clock built in 1547 A.D. are still in existence. This clock also employed mechanical figures.

Springs And The Pendulum

Sometimes in this somewhat dim period of the world's history clock springs appeared. The fusee was the first successful attempt to re-

(Continued on page 46)

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PENSIONS FOR PATIENTS

Australia's Plan To Eradicate T. B.

Although tuberculosis is not an exceptionally serious problem in Australia, the National Medical Research Council there, plans to stamp it out entirely within two generations. The plan involves the provision of pensions for patients, the wide establishment of clinics and better housing for poor people. The authorities contend that climate generally is a weighty and beneficial factor on their side. It is recommended, according to Austral News, that patients should receive pensions on a similar basis to that for T. B. ex-servicemen, so that such patients will willingly give up their for treatment. The joint financial and other resources of Commonwealth and the States would be called upon.

3 MILES FOR 2d.

New "Baby" Plane For Australian Farmers

Australia, the most "air-minded" of the Dominions is now importing a new light aeroplane for private use to sell at £650 in Commonwealth currency. It is a "baby" machine, made from Czecho-Slovakia patents in England, and has a 40 h. p. to cylinder Praga engine and cruises at 78 miles an hour. It does not spin when stalled, and the petrol cost is three miles for two pence. These machines will be used largely by graziers and squatters to help in roundups of stock at mustering time on large stations and leases says Austral News.

"Pa, what's the difference between a hill and a pill?"

"I don't know, my son, unless it's that a hill is high and a pill is round—is that it?"

"Naw!" A hill is hard to get up and a pill is hard to get down."

CLOTHES AND THE MAN

Wanted New Dress Styles

A competition with the object of reforming men's dress for Coronation year, described as "a determined attack on men's everyday vocational and evening attire", is being launched by the Men's Dress Reform Party in England.

Competitors are required to submit designs for office, professional or other vocational wear; or for ceremonial or evening wear. The first prize is 50 guineas.

The six judges include Dr. J. C. Flugel, assistant Professor of Psychology, London University; Mr. Lewis Casson, the actor and producer, and Mr. H. A. Rogers, president of the Association of London Master Tailors.

Commenting on the subject the "News Chronicle" writes as follows:—

"There really is a great deal to be said for the reform of men's clothes; but the Men's Dress Reform Party have, none the less, a very stiff task before them in the "determined attack" they announce "on men's everyday vocational and evening attire. The late Lord Northcliffe in his latter days tried hard to make men wear a new kind of hat; and without any success. Where he failed in a very minor reform, can the Dress Reformers hope to succeed over the whole field?"

FLOWERS IN ICE

Huge Australian Exhibit For Chelsea Show

Packed in large blocks of ice a representative collection of flowers from every State in the Australian Commonwealth was despatched recently to the Chelsea Coronation Flower Show where it occupied 850 feet of floor space. This huge exhibit was brought to England freight free by ships of three lines, the P. & O., Orient and Aberdeen and Commonwealth.

Literature & Art In The U.S.S.R.

IN THE INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL NO LESS THAN IN THE ECONOMIC AND THE POLITICAL FIELDS, THE SOVIET IS SHOWING PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

(By Our London Correspondent)

An outstanding event which took place in the musical life of the Soviet Union was a review of young talents with 350 participants —violinists, violincellists, pianists, singers and composers.

The pleiad of young Soviet musicians is already crowned with glory of its best representatives, who showed their skill at the latest international contests. At the Vienna contest of singers and pianists held last Autumn, Yakov Flier and Emil Gilels won first and second places respectively. At the Warsaw contest of pianists, Yakov Zak and Rose Tamarkina were awarded best prizes, while at the Brussels contest of violinists, first places were taken by David Oystrakh, Liza Gilels, Bysua Goldstein, Marina Kozolupova and Misha Fikhtengolts. The forthcoming review of young talents will doubtlessly enrich this pleiad with new promising names.

Nursery Of Talents

The Soviet conservatoires and musical schools are at present selecting young performers. The Moscow musical schools enter scores of talented children. They include the 9-year-old girl pianist Kirillova, the 11-year-old pianist Brumberg, the 15-year-old violinist Litinsky. A string orchestra of 32 children and a choir of 45 youngsters from 9 to 13 years old will show their art too. A mixed choir consisting of 150 young tots is also preparing to perform. The Odessa musical school has become famous as a "nursery of talents". It produced such musicians as Gilels, Fikhtengolts, Goldstein—the laureates of the last violinists contest in Brussels. Now it intends to bring 50 of its best representatives —violinists, pianists, and even an orchestra in which the youngest participant is 7, and the oldest 15 years old.

Hundreds of young talents in the Soviet Union are growing like flowers upon fertile land surrounded by attention and care of excellent gardners. The mother of Marina Kozolupova, one of the winners of the Brussels contest, thus explains her daughter's success: "It has been very easy for me to bring up Marina, for every day and at every step I felt a tremendous support...."

The outstanding Soviet professors are entrusted with the education of talented children The names of Professors Goldenweiser, and Igumnov, Yampolsky and Stolyarsky, Mostras and Kozolupov are widely known. Their pedagogical experience does not only develop the most refined sense of music in their students, but also arms the young musicians with brilliant technique, free from cheap outward effects. In such surroundings have grown up Ostrakh, Gilels, Zack, Tamarina and scores of others.

Prodigies Not Wanted

Soviet schools do not bring up children—"prodigies". It is known that "prodigies" fate everywhere is the same; hardly having time to show their talent, they immediately fall into the hands of entrepreneurs and become the object of exploitation and money-making. Professionalism at an early age only kills talent, and very often a gifted child, having no time to bloom, virtually withers for real art. The young talents in the Soviet Union are under the constant care of the State. Their studies in school are free, they are rendered material assistance in the form of State stipends, given free musical instruments for their studies. The children's musical schools are not only hospitably awaiting for a talented child to cross their threshold. They extend their pedagogical influence beyond the walls of the school. A special consultation exists in Odessa for revealing musical talents in children.. Parents daily turn to this consultation and receive the advice of experienced teachers.

Special convenient instruments are manufactured for musically gifted children. Education in musical schools is far from being one-sided. Musical training is not separated from general education and development. A child, who graduates from a musical school, is completely prepared to enter any college.

Naturally, students brought up in such surroundings, have all opportunities to become outstanding musicians. When such a musician leaves for an international contest, he is certain of himself. To him is alien the desire of making a career, in order to pave his way in life. He is sent to the contest at the expense of the State, and his participation in the contest is not a business enterprise. A Soviet musician knows that he represents a country which brought him up, enabled his talent to develop and strengthen. He knows that in his success is embodied the flourishing of the entire musical culture of the Soviet land.

A Poet's Anniversary

The entire Russia has noted the seventh anniversary of the death of the greatest Soviet poet, Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930). Having begun to write while he was yet very young—before the world war—he had a tremendous influence on the development of Soviet poetry. One of the most outstanding representatives of Russian futurism before the revolution and during its first years he later became an accomplished master of militant revolutionary poetry, of propaganda in poetical form.

Soviet readers consider Mayakovsky their favourite poet. His works are published in tens and hundreds of thousands of copies. Over 2,200,000 copies of his books were published during the years of the revolution. Over 200,000 copies of Mayakovsky's works have been published in the various languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. His poems have been translated and published in the Chuvash, Mari, Kazakh, Ukrainian, Udmurtian and Georgian languages.

A recently published 13-volume edition of his complete works was immediately sold out. A four-volume edition of his selected poems, which was published in 75,000 copies, was completely sold out in a few days. A second edition of his complete works now being published in 25,000 copies. Besides this Mayakovsky's best poems are published in mass editions.

Large exhibitions have been opend in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the Soviet Union devoted to the poet's life and work; literary evenings are being held at which poets, actors and workers—amateur actors recite the poems of their beloved poet. The house in which the poet lived in Moscow has been restored and a Mayakovsky library—museum is being arranged there. The library will hold 40,000 books and will also include within the building special studies in which beginner-writers will be able to do their work. Literary discussions and lectures will be held in the library-museum.

International Book Exchange

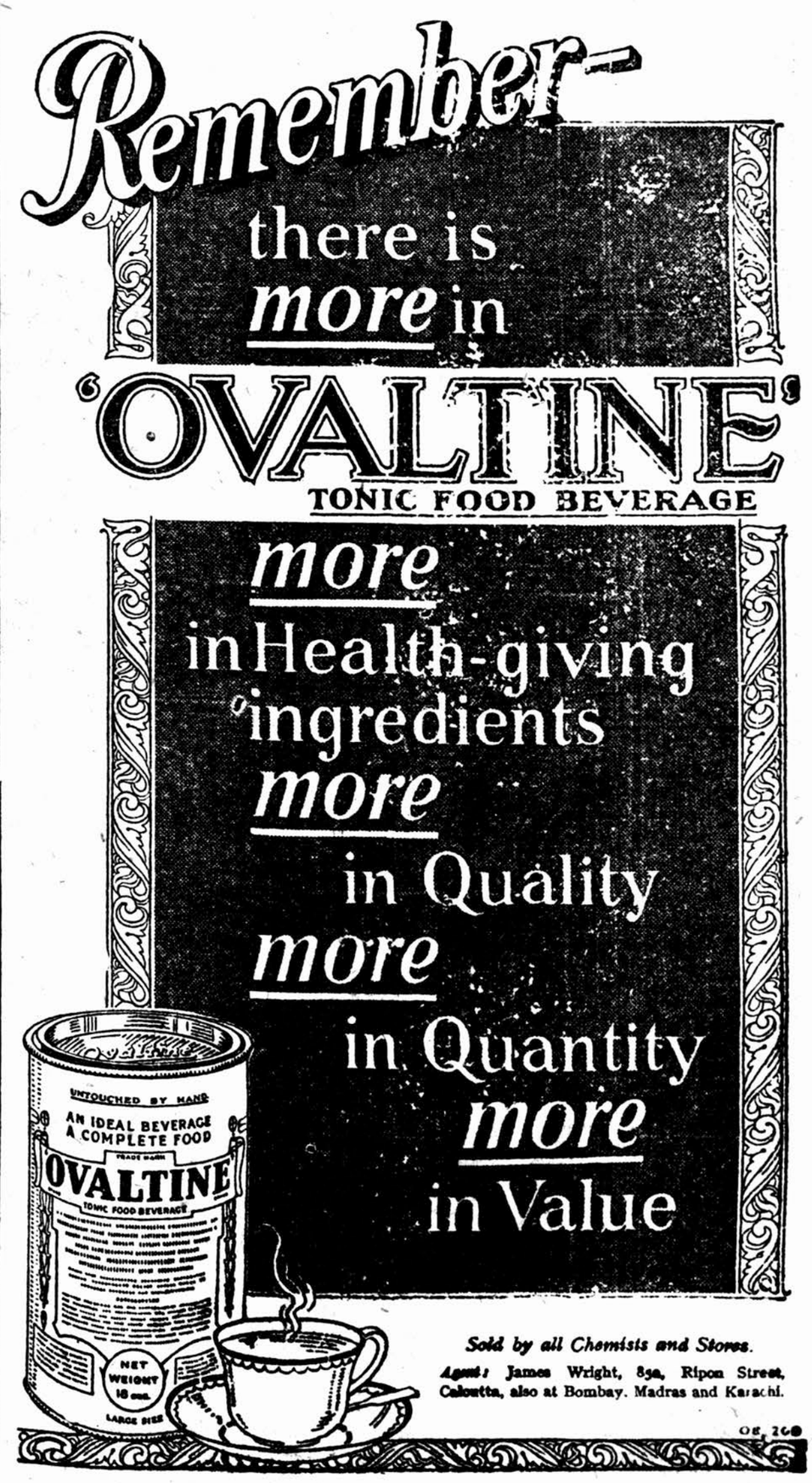
The all-Union Society of Cultural Relations with foreign countries (VOKS) is conducting an extensive book exchange between various scientific and public organizations of the Soviet Union and foreign countries. At present an exchange of books has been organised with 76 countries. This year the U.S.S.R. received about 162,000 books and sent 61,542 volumes to various countries. Technical literature represents the bulk of the books exchanged. Scientific research institutes, large plants and laboratories, which are interested in the work of Soviet scientists, requests VOKS to send them literature on the questions engaging their attention.

Most of the books are sent to the U.S.A., England, France and other European countries. Last year, for instance, 5,444 books were forwarded to England (3,738 were received from there). Many of these books (2,221) were on theoretical questions questions relating to the economic life of the USSR. Books on the exact sciences came second in the amount sent.

The U.S.S.R. received 8,500 books from France in 1936,—mainly dealing with the exact sciences or medical problems. In general, the book exchange with France is extremely interesting. The French committee for scientific relations with the U.S.S.R. sends many valuable and interesting volumes to the Soviet Union. The French House of Chemistry requested that a maximum amount of books be sent from the U.S.S.R. Last year VOKS sent more than 5.000 volumes to France.

The book exchange with the

(Continued on page 44)



Give Bombay Children

More Space To Play

Corporation Should Devote Greater Attention To This Important Social Problem

BY G. S. RAM.

The rapid growth of Bombay City's population reacted very unfavourably on the problem of play grounds for children. In the process of exploitation and speculation, through commerce, industry and housing no foresight was exercised and no adequate provisions were made for open spaces. Industrial and commercial expansion resulted in cencentration of population depriving the children of playing grounds and the people generally of recreation areas. But this did not stop the children from playing and for them the streets became almost the sole playground. With the coming of the automobiles even the streets are gradually taken away from the children. The play of the streets is, of course, illegal, dangerous, interrupted, unregulated and disorderly. But in the absence of regular play-grounds it is difficult to restrain them from playing in the streets. However, even under the existing conditions we can at least make a number of adjustments to meet the situation.

CLOSING STREETS FOR PLAY.

Certain streets which are not frequently used as thoroughfares can be closed to traffic during play hours. This will provide a safe, if not attractive, playground accessible to every child.

ROOF PLAGROUNDS.

There are many schools, libraries, settlements, chawls, apartment houses, office buildings and industrial plants in which roofs can be used for recreational purposes. Roofs can safely be used as outdoor gymnasiums for physical training classes, boxing, badmintion and other minor games. They provide play space with lots of sunshine and fresh air and are away from the noise and danger of the streets. Roof play spaces on chawls and private houses can be limited to the children living in the buildings and can serve as places of free play supervised by the parents or guardians. With the proper physical safeguards such roofs can serve a very useful purpose.

But, usually the roofs are of such light construction that they require reinforcement to stand the strain of vigorous play and to deaden the noise in the apartments below. However, in modern buildings roofs can easily be designed for play purposes and could be constructed soundproof. To be fully equipped the roof should be thoroughly enclosed by wire netting in order to prevent the ball and other objects from being thrown into the streets. Business buildings, industrial plants and factories can easily set aside roofs for recreation purposes for their employees.

INTERIOR COURTYARDS.

Because of the lack of other facilities for children's play and because the streets are becoming increasingly dangerous, the home play yards or backyards or interior courts of blocks, can be converted into playgrounds. Property owners can be persuaded to remove backyard fences and allot their backyard space, or most of it, for play purposes. If available, this space can be laid out and equipped for active play under well supervised conditions.

WIDER USE OF THE SCHOOL.

The school building is not occupied for more than six hours on a working day usually from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and is closed for all intent and purposes during the rest of the hours and on holidays. A much wider and wiser use of the building would be to utilize the holidays and other than the school hours for literary, social and recreational purposes. Financially the school can gain by charging a small amount for the use of the premises and the building, and, taken as a whole, it grows in popularity as a social centre.

WHOLESOME USE OF THE PARK.

The city parks have, as the dominant ideal, peaceful enjoyment in the midst of beautiful scenery and surroundings. We should move away from the old ideal of the park as something to be seen and should come to regard it more and more as something to be used. If the parks lend themselves to active recreation under supervised conditions, recreational activities will never spoil the beauty of the park, but, rather add human value and increased social contacts to the dull, solitary and awe-inspiring atmosphere often prevailing in the parks.

There are about 20 parks and 30 recreation grounds and open spaces controlled by the municipality. Out of these only four recreation grounds are under the supervision of qualified play leaders. To say that 26 recreation grounds in Bombay are ill-supervised or unsupervised, is a sad commentary on the Municipal organization of one of India's foremost and leading port city. Something has to be done to give supervised play to our children under qualified play leaders. The city fathers would do well if they take the initiative and organize a Municipal Recreation Committee on the lines of the Municipal Schools Committee with the Superintendent of Gardens as its chairman, ex-officio. The scope of this recreation Committee would be to furnish that kind of recreation which is too urgently needed to permit the city to allow it to go uncared for, and that kind which can be done in a fairly wholesale way. Playgrounds for children of school age are an illustration. As a part of the education and development of the city's future citizens, play is absolutely essential. The selection of areas for play, the planning of playgrounds and parks, the control of their surroundings and the expert guidance of play are all of great importance in the city plan. Thus, by furnishing adequate public recreation facilities, a good deal of disease, demoralization, vice, delinquency and crime may be prevented, and normal, healthy, efficient citizens may be produced.

THE CORONATION OF AURANGZEB

Most Gorgeous Spectacle Witnessed By World In Middle Ages

Dr. Steingass defines coronation as 'Jalus'. According to Dr. Fallon, 'Jalus' is derived from the Arabic word 'jalasa' which literally means 'he sat'. It consists in the monarch taking his seat on the throne for the first time in the presence of the officers of the state and of the representatives of the people.

The grandest coronation ceremony celebrated in India during the Mohammedan rule was that of Emperor Auranzeb. In grandeur, in the length of the period of rejoicing and in the amount spent on decorations or in charity, the coronation of Emperor Aurangzeb easily stands out as the most splendid that the world witnessed during the middle ages.

Though the Emperor first took his seat formally on the throne on the 21st July 1658, the actual coronation was held eleven months hence. The actual date and time had been fixed in consultation with the court astrologers as Auranzeb like other oriental monarchs had faith in the science of astrology. and it was at the auspicious hour of 3 hours 15 minutes after sunrise on Sunday, the 5th June 1659 that the Emperor ascended the celebrated peacock throne requisitioned for the first time for coronation.

THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION

A fortnight before the coronation there was the triumphal entry of the Emperor in Delhi and this commenced the celebrations. The houses in the city were well decorated for the occasion. from the balconies of the houses flowers were strewn on the procession as it passed, at important centres 'artis' were performed and benedictions showered. As the Emperor passed he was greeted with shouts of joy and good wishes. At the head of the procession came the bands with drums, pipes and trumpets, thereafter were richly caprisoned elephants carrying the imperial standard. The third in order was a select troop of horses followed by a number of marshalled female elephants. Fifth in order came the infantry, a body of picked soldiers, tall, well-built, and stalwart, fully armed and carrying unsheathed swords. Then came the Emperor seated on a magnificent elephant and surrounded all around by a vast crowd of nobles and dignatories of the State. To the right, left and rear of the royal entourage was the cavalry, the best in the service of the Emperor. As the procession passed gold and silver coins were incessantly flung at the crowd of spectators.

DARBAR DECORATIONS.

The coronation Darbar was held in the historic 'Diwan-i-am' (Hall of Public Audience) and thereafter in the 'Diwani-i-Khas', followed by a ladies' darbar held inside the harem. The ceiling and the forty pillars of the 'Diwan-i-am' were draped in golden embroidered velvet and cloth of gold and silver from Persia interpersed with pieces of the famous flowered brocades of Guzerat. Balls of jewels or plain gold hung from every arch by means of golden chains. All round the 'Diwan' the ground was covered with conopy of embroidered velvet borne aloft on silver poles, while underneath spread costly carpets of many coloured patterns. The Peacock throne, rightly called one of the wonders of the East, stood in the centre of the hall, with its dazzling lustre of diamonds, rubies and topazes, and fenced all round with golden chains set from golden pillars. In front of the throne was stretched a valuable canopy held up by four slender columns encrusted with gems, its corners fastened with strings of precious gems instead of ropes. Two umbrellas with tassels of pearls hanging from them were placed on both sides of the throne, and underneath there were two golden couches covered with enamelled works. The crown weapons, jewelled swords, targets, shields and spears were placed on a bench of gold placed behind the throne. Such were the decorations of the 'Diwan-i-am'. On a similar scale was the 'Diwan-i-Khas' furnished.

ROYAL DRESS.

The royal dress was appropriate to the occasion. A 'jama' of velvet richly embroidered with gold string bringing from corners, with a silk 'paijama' and golden shoes formed his dress while precious ornaments of diamonds belted him and hung from his neck, the most prominent being the Kohinoor diamonds. The crown was in the form of a 'pugri' with diamonds and jewels glittering throughout and an aigrette with

(Continued on page 47)

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Mr. C. Rajagopalachari

A Study By One Who Knows Him

"His Intellect Knows No Fright Or Fatigue"

There is nothing of the Colossus about C.R. He has not the spacious and spectacular personality of Motilal or the impetuous idealism and crusading zeal of his son. Neither has he the ecstatic eloquence and sacrificial patriotism of Deshbandhu Das. C. R. has nevertheless attained a measure of personal ascendancy in Congress politics inferior only to that of his Great Master, writes "K. R." in the "Indian Express."

Foremost among Mahatmaji's lieutenants and acknowledged to be the authoritative exponent of the Satyagrahic creed in all its special and superlative forms, C.R. has little of intuitional affinity and spiritual kinship with Mahatma Gandhi. The inspired intimations, the unshakable faith in the unselfish possibilities of human nature on which Mahatmaji relies, are beyond the reach of C.R., whose measure of human nature is that of the scientific statistician. C.R. can never capture a luminous idea or leap into a novel experiment, unless it is fully vouched and verified by his logic and justified by his careful and conservative calculation of consequences. He never can feel the wonderous thrills of those transcendental impulses for which Mahatmaji has become memorable and which give his personality the celestial halo of a 'man of destiny.' With the assurance of his superior intelligence C.R. would scan every feeling and test every formula.

AN INTELLECT WITHOUT FRIGHT OR FATIGUE.

It is his rare intellect that has brought him the political pre-eminence for which he appears to have little appreciation and less craving. Years ago, an ex-President of the Congress and a famous lawyer with a keen relish for forensic triumphs remarked with real fatigue, coming out of an excited committee meeting, "It is an intellectual wrestle to carry on a discussion with this dark glassed gentleman from Salem." This is, indeed, true. Even a casual conversation with C.R. when it is not barely conventional, is an intellectual stimulus, which an indolent person would find to be somewhat exacting. Comparatively unlearned in political theories and unfamiliar with constitutional lore it is a wonder to watch the progress of his brain working at a tangled constitutional problem. With unerring insight he would disentangle the problem from every piece of surrounding circumstances and irrelevant sentiment, dissect it into its component parts. test them piece by piece and gather his conclusions with remorseless realism and accuracy in the manner of a student recording the results of a carefully performed laboratory experiment. His intellect knows no fright or fatigue and is capable of working at phenominally "high power."

HIS WILL HIS TYRANT.

He is at his best in a discussion or a committee debate. There is nothing of the "gladiator of debate" about him. He would make no blustering intervention. Neither would he affect the God or assume high heroic gestures. Noiselessly, he would take his turn when it comes, and with an insinuating and apologetic air join the controversy. Shattering his opponent's arguments, he would anxiously refrain from swagger or rhetorical thrusts. Neither would he go off into flashy repartees, quibs of fancy or cannonades of mere eloquence. Indeed, his manner in debate inclines to the solemn. He would state his points in startling epigrams and with piquant illustrations. Winning a debate he would appear vanquished and apologetic. It is a form of humility that exasperates the defeated opponent and is regarded by some as the most irritant form of intellectual vanity. C.R. is not by nature humble. He is abundantly aware of his superior capacity. By conscious cultivation and self-discipline C.R. has become so very humble. Splendidly designed by God, his human failings and irregularities have been transformed by his great will and Mahatmaji's contact and he is the faultless model of an abstract Satyagrahi. C.R.'s will is his tyrant. It shows him no indulgence. It spurs him to work, beyond the limits of his physical capacity and has sustained him so far.

DEVOTION TO WORK.

In Dr. Rajan's bungalow at Trichinopoly, a Congress home in those days, a telegram brought the news of the dying condition of C.R.'s old father. C.R. was busy clearing off his accumulated correspondence. C. R. read the telegram, carefully folded it, restored it to its envelope and deliberately deposited it in the small leather bag he usually carried with him. His secretary, a sentimental young man, to whom C.R. used to be very considerate, was visibly affected by the news. C. R. observed this, quietly turned to him and said. "God's will is done. We must finish the work and leave for Salem to-night." C. R. was devoted to his father. He, however, went on with his work till it was time for the train. With C. R., correspondence is a fine art. Very fastidious about language and anxious about proprieties and polite forms of address, he would answer almost all his letters. At a stretch he would himself write dozens of letters, discussing high theories and methods of work his intellectual alertness remaining unabated in the least degree till the end.

AN OPERATION WITHOUT CHLOROFORM.

C.R. would on occasions, whimsically put his will to the test. The late Dr. Rangachariar who had a great admiration for C.R. once performed an operation on his thumb. The chloroform assistant had come in advance. C.R. declined to have chloroform administered to him. He simply said: "I will stand it without chloroform." His will did the work of chloroform and he bore the operation without any apparent pain. A withered and fragile body, there is no glitter or 'shine' about his personality. He has not the sparkling smile and the beaming hilarity of Mahatmaji. There is an arresting earnestness, a self-conscious restraint and austerity about his manner.

His dark glasses give him a somewhat formidable appearance. An irate political opponent once said: "He sees us through with his dark glasses, himself being unseen by us." Legends have freely grown about his glasses and the most sinister of them is that the glasses conceal, in some mysterious manner, C.R.'s cynicism, want of fellow-feeling and magnanimity. This is a wicked calumny, maliciously invented and maintained by those jealous of his increasing prestige in public life. In truth, C.R. is very tender and affectionate by disposition and, where his will does not intervene, he is surprisingly sentimental. He, however, is not of the effusive sort that wears the heart on the sleeve. An exuberant utterance, a melo-dramatic exhibition of feeling are things unapproved by his notions of propriety and in a measure obnoxious to his nature. It is impossible for him to break out in a gusto of greeting and display of emotion even when meeting an intimate friend or a dear relation. The joy on such an occasion can be seen in his face. Even in the freedom of private conversation, he would scrupulously maintain the utmost decorum and avoid embarrassing and easy familiarity.

UNSOUGHT FAME AND POPULARITY.

Shy and retiring by nature and with the intellectual aloofness ingrained in him, he has never sought fame and popularity as they are known to the modern world. Both have, however, overtaken him and to-day he happens to be the most famous and popular man in his Province. Broken by asthma and age, he longs for rest and leisurely research into the 'Upanishads.' The clarion call of duty periodically tempts him back to active politics and once he undertakes work, he can never do it with half a heart or with a physical or mental reservation. It is a tragic feature of the disjointed times and the peculiar political conditions of the country that patriotic service has become increasingly incompatible with normal comfortable private life. Men like C.R. have chosen their lot. They embody the ideals of a great movement. They have to bear the cross and wear out their dedicated lives in the service of the country.

THE FUTURE.

Recently, he has worked the miracle, slain the 'Justice Dragon' in the Province. Congratulate C. R. on this achievement, and he will pass on the credit with half a smile to the voiceless volunteer "by his side." What awaits this great man is a riddled problem. The best thing he has done so far, is the one he has declined to do. Offices under the new Constitution have become tainted by his refusal to touch them. Offices with a resurrected political complexion and potency must necessarily reach him and his comrades. The victory of the Congress ballot box is but the beginning of a great struggle in national self-determination and, at such a critical time, the wisest of the nation's counsellors should be at the helm of affairs. To the insurrectionary programme of the Congress will be added administrative responsibility in the Provinces. Who is more fit or adapted than C.R. to lead the Congress Ministry in the Province? He has the weird knack of leading without seeming to lead. He could devise great policies and negotiate them without inflicting his egoism on them. Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, one of C.R.'s intimate friends, speaking at a jubilee function of an association at Salem, deplored, in moving terms, that C.R., so aptly designed for administrative work should have been lost to the Civil Service of the country. This is true and would be testified by all those who have worked with C.R. He, in fact, has tried some administrative challenges with the Government as Chairman of the Salem Municipality even under the limitations of the old Municipal Act. His good work as Chairman is even to-day gratefully remembered at Salem. The culmination of his great career is yet to come. Will it be as the Chief Minister of the Province? Politics is a ticklish adventure, and who can be assured about the turn of events and the future of C.R.?

Starlore For Beginners

II.—The Planets And How They Influence Human Beings*

(By PUNDIT T. V. D. KURUP.)

The Sun

We know that the Sun is the first of the planets. It is the lord of the first day of the week and thus we have Sunday or "Suryavara".

According to astrological science the Sun governs our conscience or soul. It is the king of the planets, is copper-coloured and is an inauspicious or bad planet. Besides the above, the Sun is the lord of the East. It is neutral in gender. It is powerful during day-time. It is considered to be the lord of copper metal and, Moon and Mars are its friends, Mercury is its acquaintance, and Saturn its foe. Thus, if Sun, in a horoscope, is in combination with or is aspected by the Moon and Mars or by either of them, the Sun gives stronger results. With Mercury it gives only moderate results and with Saturn, its foe, it gives very bad results.

The Sun moves one month in each sign. As we proceed we shall know what the influence of this planet is, when it stands in various houses of the zodiac. Astrology lays down that if it is strong at the time of birth of a person, the Sun will give the following results:—

The person will have a bulky, brown-coloured body and eyes, and will be bilious, short-haired and invariably rash and reckless in all his actions.

The Sun, likewise, is the lord of the courts of kings and emperors. It governs temples and other places of worship.

Moon Or Chandra

The Moon, as we have seen, is the second planet. Thus the second day of the week, Monday or "Somavara", is named after this planet. The Moon is, therefore, the lord of the second day of the week. It has already been mentioned that the Moon governs our mind and that it is both a good and an evil planet, according to the nature of its position. The Full Moon is auspicious and New Moon, inauspicious. Generally, the Moon is said to be full from the tenth of the bright halt of the lunar month to the fifth of the dark half of the same. So, if a person is born on any day during this period, the Moon will be an auspicious planet in his birth. The Moon is said to be weak from the 10th of the dark half of the lunar month to the 5th of the bright half of the same. On other days the Moon is only moderately powerful.

The Moon is, as we have seen, a king of white. The Moon is the lord of North-West direction. Sun and Mercury are Moon's friends and Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Venus are his Acquaintances. Thus, it should be noted that the Moon has no enemies. It is stated that from the influence of the planets, one can predict the sex of a subject, the sex of the child in womb and the sex of the relations of a subject. When Moon is strong or powerful in a horoscope, we can predict:—

Handsome body and countenance, ability as a speaker, and critic. charming eyes, white colour, round, but not fat body, a good mother, fondness for gems, rubies, etc., milk, watery places and saltish dishes. Also phlegmatic nature.

The Moon is very powerful during night time and moves 45 days in each sign.

Mars Or Kuja

The third day of the week "Kujavara" (Tuesday) is named after this planet, since it is the lord of this day of the week. Mars is a powerful planet in astrology. Since it governs our physical nature, it is held responsible for all our bodily actions and strength. Mars, is an evil planet. It is also a commander of the planets. Thus, if Mars is powerful in a person's birth, it can be predicted that the subject will have military inclinations during life-time. Invariably, horoscopes of great soldiers and adventurers had powerful Mars at the time of birth. Mars, according to Greek mythology, is the god of war. It is a fiery planet in Indian astrology. Jupiter, Moon and Sun are his friends, Saturn and Venus are his acquaintances and Mercury is his foe. Mars is male, blood-red and the lord of South. Mars, unlike other planets, stays in a certain sign for any number of days. He has a tendency to get into 'fixtures', as it is termed, very often. No planet will remain permanently in any sign. Mars, generally remains for about 45 days in a sign; but in some instances, during, what is known as "Sthambhana", he may stay in a certain house for about 200 to 250 days.

Mars is powerful during day time and if he is strong at the time of birth, the predictions are:—

Youthful appearance, vitality, bilious diseases, liberal disposition, determination, adventurous disposition, fame as a soldier, love of heat and fiery places, kitchens, engines rooms, armouries, gold, as also of blood-red colour and bitter taste. The subject will also be of a reddish countenance.

Mercury (Budha)

The fourth day of the week, Wednesday is named after this planet—"Budhavara". Mercury is the lord of this day of the week. Mercury, we have seen, is an auspicious planet when it is with a benefice and inauspicious with a malific. Mercury has more influence in the 4th and 8th houses of the zodiac. Sun and Venus are the friends of Mercury, Saturn, Mars and Jupiter are its acquaintances and Moon is its foe. Mercury is an enuch. It is an earthly planet and it rules the speech. The strength of this planet produces men of romantic enterprises, and those who are artistic and passionate. We have seen that Mercury is a prince. It rules North and moves one month in each sign. Mercury is always powerful and green in colour. If you find powerful Mercury in a person's horoscope you can predict the following among other things:—

Humorous nature, eloquent speech, mixed temperament, handsome features, fondness for mocking or ridiculing others, moderate vitality and cunning manners.

Also fondness for all lower kinds of metals, bed-rooms and green colour, not too tall or too short stature.

*The first article of the series appeared in our issue of May 16.

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Keeping Alive Indian Art

A PLEA FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS IN THE STATES TO A MODERN POLYTECHNIC

(By V. N. MEHTA, I.C.S., Prime Minister, Bikaner).

Any casual reader of Abu Fazl's Ain-i-Akbari would be able to come to the conclusion that in the Court of the Great Moghul at Agra there was established a regular Polytechnic, wherein were installed Master Craftsmen, responsible for turning out works required for the maintenance of the State and for the delectation of the inmates of the Palace. With each Master Craftsman were grouped craftsmen of smaller experience and a number of Shagirds. They were all given a living wage. There was the tradition before them of products of arts and crafts executed in the past; there was the active interest of the Rulers themselves and the Grandees of their Courts in the matter of new designs and fresh synthesis, culminating in the creation of new exemplars for the craftsmen to execute and Shagirds to copy. All the Departments of the State dealing with hardware, metal-wares for domestic purposes and arts and crafts of every variety had their own tradition and their special technique. They found a ready offtake in the various Bazaars that were held and the presents that were frequently exchanged. A ready market was always available for the work of the artist. What ith the patronage of the Court and of the public, the artist never suffered from want of recognition.

Living Organization

Just on the eve of British conquest there was universal twilight of arts. People were faced with the grim reality of famine and the exactions of the Pindaris. Art found shelter only in the inaccessible Courts of the Rulers of Rajputana and Central India As somebody facetiously remarked, Saraswati, the Patron Goddess of Fine Arts, was pursued by the Demon and disappeared in the sands of the desert. She reappeared in the Houses of Rajput Nobles. It was, therefore, with a great deal of interest that I watched the Durbar that took place after two days of Holi in the Historic Fort of Bikaner. After the Grandees were presented to the Gadi came in all Master Craftsmen. But even before the Grandees were presented came in the Artist with pictures. He was a Mohammedan, (Ustad) and several times during the year he prepares pictures instinct with Hindu religious ideas, and presents them to the Gadi This Store House of pictures in the Palaces of Rajputana has been executed up by these artistic productions made year after year. The various craftsmen who present the products of their Fine Arts were dyers, cotton carders, cloth makers, tailors, bangle-makers, gold and silver smiths and various others whose names need not be enumerated. There is a living organisation as part of the Palace where these Craftsmen work every day and the products of the arts and crafts are absorbed in the Palace; the living tradition is kept alive by the Ustad, who hands it on to his son who begins his life as his Shagird. Time has come when this Polytechnic attached to the Palaces should be refashioned and put on a broader basis.

Exclusive System

The Guild system that has preserved the Art tradition and the system of family training in arts and crafts had one defect that it was too exclusive. The traditions of the Guild can be transferred on to a wider plane if the Polytechnic of the Palace can be transferred to a School of Arts and Crafts where the Ustad will find his comate in the designer who will be continuously working out new synthesis of arts and crafts designs for the Ustad to translate into the language of his craft and the Shagird to carry out the work under the eye of the Ustad. By transferring the Arts and Crafts to a modern Polytechnic we should not only keep alive the spirit of the past, but prevent its stagnation by allowing the designer full scope for the play of his instructed intelligence. And we shall be able to build a clientele which would be much more extended than the restricted clintle of the Palace and the Grandees about the Palace. Such a School of Arts and Crafts has been established for a very long time in Jaipur, and a beautiful building is being erected in Bikaner to house the Arts and Crafts and become the Saraswati Mandir of this historic City where the Arts and Crafts will be practised according to old traditions working on up-to-date designs—"Twentieth Century".

"Bridegroom" Turns Out To Be A Girl!

"Tall, Dark, Eaton-Cropped Youth" Who "Smoked And Acted Like A Man" Sets Harrogate Agog By Masquerade

One week after pretty Ruth Barker, twenty - five - year - old daughter of a Starbeck, Harrogate, engine driver, was married at Christ Church, Harrogate, it has been discovered that her "bridegroom" is a girl.

The couple were brought home from their "honeymoon" on Saturday. They are now with their parents, writes the Harrogate correspondent of a London contemporary.

The "bridegroom" was Joan Coning, tall, dark, Eton-cropped, of Swainfleet-road, Bilton, near Harrowgate.

Miss coning signed the register as "John Lionelle Dihnji".

The couple were "married" by the Rev. G. C. Thornton, vicar of Christ Church.

The bride wore the conventional white bridal dress and Juliet cap. The "bridegroom" wore black morning dress with striped trousers, stiff white collar, bow tie, and carried gloves.

The bride's name was given as Ruth Barker, with an address at Regent-parade, Harrogate. This is the home of a Miss Dobson, who formerly ran a sub-post office at which Miss Barker was employed.

Miss Barker's relatives attended the wedding. The only other guest was Miss Dobson. Mrs. Winter, the bride's married sister, of Whiston, attended the bride. The best man was Mr. Winter. Witnesses were Mr. George Carter Barker and Mrs. Emma Barker, the bride's parents. A photograph was taken by a Harrogate photographer.

Mr. Thornton said to me: "I was struck by the slim and youthful appearance of the 'bridegroom' and by his high voice in making the responses.

"I was so struck that I asked 'him' if he was sure he was twenty-one. He assured me that 'he' was. I thought no more about it until a detective called yesterday stated that inquiries were being made about the wedding, and took a statement from me".

Mr. Robinson, the verger, said: "As soon as I saw the 'bridegroom' I noticed that 'he' seemed effeminate, but, of course, I said nothing.

ASKED VERGER.

"I have known Miss Barker for some time, and when she called to ask my advice, she said they would not have time to wait while the banns were called.

"I advised them to get a licence, and they did so. Miss Barker told me that her 'fiance' could only come to Harrowgate for the ceremony while 'he' was moving from a post near Manchester to another one in a hospital near London.

'Last night a detective called on me and told me that inquiries were being made, because it was suspected that the 'bridegroom' was a woman."

After the "marriage" the couple stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winter, a semi-detached villa at Whiston, two miles from Rotherham.

Mr. Winter said to me: "We had no reason to suspect anything out of the ordinary: the 'bridegroom' smoked and acted like a man generally".

Miss Dobson said: "I was amazed when, I heard that there was any question about the bridegroom not being a man.

Miss Barker asked that 'he' should be allowed to stay at my house on the night before the wedding. 'He' wore masculine clothes with perfect ease, and talked of being a B.Sc'."

Miss Coning's father told me that his daughter is at home, seriously ill.

Harrogate police are still making inquiries.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

WAR IN THE AIR

AERIAL ATTACK: An examination of the present proposals by a group of Cambridge Scientists: Victor Gollancz., Ltd. 1937. London: price 2s. 6d. net.

The future warfares, if any, are likely to be of more devastating type and, for that reason, of shorter duration. Progress of Science has not only increased our comforts but along with them it has created enemies for us. One of the greatest dangers not only to fighting forces but to civil population as well, in wars of the future will be the gas attack from air, the destructive effect of which can very well be imagined. That the war offices of various countries are alive to this danger, is evident from the circular issued in 1935, by the Air Raid Precautions Department of the Home office, London, in which they put forth schemes for the services which the Local Authorities are expected to organise. In these, there are the precautions which concern the general public and those which every householder is expected to undertake for himself.

These passive defence schemes have been the subject of much criticism and if this comes from those who know the scientific side of aerial attacks, it carries much weight. The schemes of the Home Office were denounced as totally inadequate in a manifesto by a group of leading scientists. The criticism continued unabated and the most authoritative critical eamination of the proposals came later on from Cambridge Scientists Anti-War Group, in order that a true idea of the proposals of the Home Office might be obtained by those who wish to know exactly how their dependents and themselves will be protected if war should come.

The criticism takes the form of experimental research conducted into every possible aspect of the precautions proposed for the individual citizen and has been embodied in this handy book. In the Home Office scheme, the "gas-proof" room is the first line of defence. If that fails, then comes the "gas-mask". With regard to the first, what the Cambridge experiments prove is that the 'gas-proof' room cannot necessarily be a 'gas-tight' room. If this is correct, there are many more considerations that follow consequent upon its use as a first line of defence. These considerations include the kind of gas, the nature of gas, the time for which a particular gas-proof or gas-tight room would give protection, the number of people who can take protection during this time and many others. The gas-mask which is the second line of defence has been studied from experiments for its effectiveness and for the scope of its adoption by the adult population and children. Then there is the question of protection from incendiary bombs and high explosives. All these have been fully analysed in this book. The value of the book is much enhanced owing to the criticism the Cambridge scientists offer based upon the actual results of their experiments. However, in spite of the constructive side of these criticisms, the one baneful and undesirable effect which they are likely to leave on the minds of readers and others, especially those who are obsessed with the fears of war, is the sense of panic following the slashing attacks of the Cambridge critics on some of the precautions proposed by the Home Office And panic when once it overtakes an entire population or a section of the population, is a source of weakness and danger even to the most powerful belligerent.

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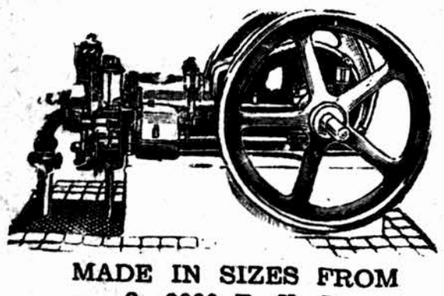

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The Creative Aspects Of Indian Civilization

CREATIVE INDIA. By Benoy Kumar Sarkar. (Lahore Publication). 1937. Price, Rs. 15.

This book expounds the creative aspects of the Indian civilisation from Mohenjo Daro to the Age of Ramakrishna Vevekananda" according to the claim of the author. He says "it deals with some of the creations of the Indian peoples in personalities, ideas, institutions and movements" from the earliest period as "specimens of human energising".

Lately we have been noticing that there are appearing a large number of general surveys of history or civilisation of various countries. Some are meant for schools or colleges and others for general readers. Prof. Sarkar's book is definitely of the latter kind. The Compression of the historical growth and achievements of a great people over at least five to seven thousand years into a single volume is a difficult task. The result is either selective or abbreviative, and in some cases superficial. To picture the creative life of India as a whole and that too in all its aspects is a bold adventure. This ambition of the author has left a number of gaps in the whole presentation.

For such a survey, however, Professor Sarkar is one of the best equipped of Indian scholars. He is immensely interested in the various aspects of Indian culture and history and has spared no pains for studying them comparatively and in all their details. He is very well conversant with a large number of European and Indian languages and with the various aspects of world history and world forces. He has a historico-comparative mind which puts Indian creations in proper perspective and setting in the growth of the world civilisation. His information is amazingly broad in scope. He possesses an interpretative mind which makes the dry bones of the past live. In praising the achievements of India he is not derogatory of others; on the contrary, he is a warm-hearted humanitarian. His intense love of India's culture and his immense optimism about her future are really admirable. Having chosen to describe the creative and permanent aspects of life he has to neglect the account of her weaknesses.

The chief fault of the book would, therefore, be in its form and arrangement. The treatment of the material is mainly topical. There is some disproportion in the treatment of subjects. But the final fault seems to be his excessive dogmatism.

The book contains about 700 pages, out of which 400 are devoted to pre-modern India and 300 to the creations of modern India. The first chapter deals with "India as a creator of values"; the second with "Indian creations in institutions, the third with "the creations of Hindu philosophy in Political Science"; the fourth with the "Literature, Art and Social Philosophy of the Indian People, and the fifth with the "creations of Modern India" The main idea underlying his treatment is that Indians were and are an enterprising and creative people. Their cult is one of energy, force and 'March on', as he calls it. He has tried to illustrate it in every line of his writing. Then he shows that Indian life and civilisation are not a peculiar or isolated phenomenon. There is a fundamental similarity of beliefs and achievements in various parts of world's history. He refutes the charge that Indian mind is typically oriental. He asserts that India has shown that it possesses a typical positive mind. It is not merely otherwordly. In her achievements and legacy every school of thought is represented, every problem touched, and every opinion expressed. Hindu mind is not fanatic, intolerant or bigoted or closed. It is a universal mind and treats of all problems in a scientific, not in a prejudiced spirit. Indian secular achievements are as great as the spiritual ones. It is not one-sided or one-pointed, but pluralistic. Except Greece and China, no other country has shown such a marvellous outlook.

We congratulate the author on bringing this positive side of our civilisation to the forefront in this bold way. Such a survey and a view-point of presentation were wanted. The book is worthy of the great scholar.

S. V. P.

BENARES UNIVERSITY

THE JOURNAL OF THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—Edited by K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar. Vol. 1, No. 1.

Though late in the day, the Benares Hindu University has done well to publish a journal of its own, like most of the sister universities in this country. If any justification were needed for such a publication on the part of the University, it is furnished by the wealth of interesting and valuable material to be found packed in the pages of the inaugural number. Among the outstanding contributions mention may be made of Dr. A. S. Altekar's interesting historical sketch of the city of Benares, Pandit Vidhusekhara Bhattacharya's article on the Agama Shastra of Gaudapada, Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri's article on the role of Agastya in the spread of Aryan culture in South India, Dr. K. C. Varadachari's article on the Visistadavaitic conception of "Lila" or divine purpose in creation Dr. S. K. Belvelkar's article on the state of Hinduism and Buddhism as revealed in "Mrcchakatika," and Prof. S. V. Puntambekar's contribution on Vijayanagar polity.

Strictly scientific subjects like the nature of the solar system, Helogenation, and exploration of the Ionosphere by radio waves are treated of in a separate scientific section of the journal, which will certainly enhance the value of the publication.

The University as well as Principal Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the journal, deserve to be warmly congratulated on their enterprise. We wish the journal a long and useful career.

"PEASANT AND PRINCE"

Yet Another Book On India By A British Journalist

PEASANT AND PRINCE, By Glorney Bolton, Routledge, 12s. 6d.

"Princes and the peoples of India"—that is the term used to describe our country by British Sovereigns, Viceroys and Imperialist politicians. The title of Mr. Glorney Bolton's book "Peasant And Prince" reminds one of that phrase coined by "benevolent" Imperialists of the Victorian era. Mr. Bolton's attitude to India as revealed in this book is also that of benevolent patronage of the Liberal Imperialist School. He would like to see a more liberal constitution enforced in India, he wants more liberal and "Christian" Viceroys like Lord Irwin but his ultimate ideal is, of course, an India in which the peasant and the Prince both live amicably under the aegis of the British Commonwealth". It is the usual dope which "friends of India" so often inflict on us. Of course, there are several attempts to "understand" the Indian viewpoint; Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru come in for some guarded praise—in fact "a good word for everyone" seems to be Mr. Bolton's principle. He is the typical British journalist out to produce a topical best-seller. It is, perhaps, because the effort is so conscious that he has failed to produce a really first class book. It is, however, sure to appeal to a certain class of Englishmen who wish to feel "benevolent" and "generous" towards India and a certain class of Indians who believe in the ultimate goodness of the British rule.

K. A. A.

"SAROSH"

This Urdu weekly of Bombay is only a few months old, but during this short existence it has made a name for itself. The articles bear a Nationalist tinge and are always written with a broad outlook on life, free from the narrowness of communalism. Literary and humorous articles are some of its chief characteristics. Selections from the works of the great Urdu poets of the present day are one of its regular features. From the popularity it has gained during such a short time, it can be safely foretold that a great future is in store for such a newspaper. We wish it every success.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY

THE MANDUKYOPANISHAD, with Gaudapada's "Karika" and Sankara's Commentary translated and annotated by Swami Nikhilanada, with a Foreword by V. Subrahmanya Aiyar. (Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mysore, Pp. xliii plus 361. Price Rs. 2-8).

Though it is one of the shortest, the Mandukyopanishad is recognised on all hands as, perhaps, the profoundest of all the Upanishads, philosophically speaking. Shankaracharya, the great commentator of the Monistic school, has declared that this Upanishad, with the Karika or metrical commentary of Gaudapada, embodies "the quintessence of the substance of the entire philosophy of Vedanta". The one idea breathing through this Upanishad is that the entire universe, sentient and non-sentient, is Brahman, the Supreme Spirit, and that it is identical with the Atman or the human Soul. As a step towards a proper comprehension of this vital fact, the enquiring student is told to comprehend the four conditions of human existence, i.e., the waking, dreaming, dreamless sleeping and the "one beyond these three," within the structure of the mystic

(Continued on page 12)

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The League Of Nations—International Committee On Intellectual Co-operation—Protection Of National Artistic And Historic Treasures—Our "Cultural Ambassadors" Have No "Message"—To Save Monumental Sculptures—Of International Interest At Elephanta—No "Museum Movement"—"Low Level Of Curatorial Skill"—Reminder To Sir Radhakrishnan—Request To Srimati Sarojini—Did The Architects Listen?—To Sir Leslie Wilson—"Changed Face Of Bombay."

Two thousand closely printed pages describing the cultural heritage of India, the 1936 report of the League of Nations giving us ideas of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and, the speech by Srimati Sarojini Naidu addressed to the writers group at Hyderabad reveal instructive "lense-angles" on realities as they actually exist in the realm of art and letters in India. The big names that have contributed to the two-thousand pages story of the cultural heritage of India are almost all of scholars. Some of them are poets. And some of them can write with quite exciting fervour even on Indian sculptures and paintings, music and dancing. Not one of them is, however, known to be guilty of any active interest in preserving the rapidly disintegrating art treasures and monuments in India

Their Undisturbed Sleep.

No zeal for glorious adjectives for the past seems to disturb their sleep for an effort in the present to preserve the art monuments and treasures that constitute their excuse and title to fame and the reason of their existence. They would feel surprised and shocked if they were told that the League of Nations, its International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in actual practice and as a sober fact is handling a draft convention for the Protection of National Artistic and Historic Treasures. This convention is likely to be soon placed, discussed and adopted by a "diplomatic conference" in Paris.

The Indian Museums

But they would not be the only party to be shocked to observe the active interest of the Internal Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. The International Museums Office, mainly responsible, it would seem for the draft International Convention for the Protection of National Artistic and Historical Treasures, would be an eye-opener to the museums in India that have been accustomed to regard the question as more or less "depressed" and outside their respectable and lofty jurisdiction. One need not refer to the verdict of the "expert" Morkham report which rightly deplores the lack of a "museum movement" in India. But one must say there is little or nothing to dispute the fact that "many of India's priceless treasures are not only deteriorating but are in fact disappearing from her museums." The reasons are not as obvious as we are led to believe. It is not merely the lack of a "museum movement" or the "low level of curatorial skill" that are solely responsible for the deplorable intellectual conditions where museums "count so little." Part at least of these conditions could be traced to the entrenched orthodoxy and undemocratic attitude of the museums mostly guided by the Archaeological Department.

Union of Socialist Soviet Russia is one of the 42 nations participating in the Paris International Exhibition. The Statue shows the man and the woman carrying the hammer and sickle—the characteristic symbols.

Has Our Representative Heard?

Have we a "representative" on the International Committee? Perhaps, we have. But we have not yet heard a single syllable as to what precisely are his ideas on the subject. Perhaps, when the "cultural ambassador" left for Europe he left for this benighted land a "message." Try as one might, memory does not enable one to trace in the "message" any reference to the question of the Protection of National Artistic and Historic Treasures. What would be his exact proposals when he meets soon as our "national representative" the Internal Committee in Paris?

Peripatetic "Cultural Ambassadors"

These peripatetic 'cultural ambassadors" are accustomed to their elevated "message" to the nation, not to information about national questions, vital, present-day, concrete live, problems of art and culture. Has our "cultural ambassdor," our "national representative" on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation heard of the catastrophic damage to the world-renowned sculptural monuments at Elephanta?

Has He Heard The Story?

Has he heard of the fairy stories about Nature's fatal intentions circulated to distract and shelve the urgent protection which the sculptures demand.

Here Is The Question.

If there ever was a question of international action, of international intellectual co-operation, the question of the protection of the Elephanta sculptures is surely one. Will our "national representative" employ his position at Paris to some nationally, internationally, helpful purpose, will he mobilize his influence and scholarship? Will Sir Radha Krishnan act as our "national representative?"

As It Happens

Srimati Sarojini, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Writers' Association at Hyderabad advised them to "express happenings without fear" I am glad she encouraged them to do so.

It is hard for them to write, with or without fear, when nothing, presumably, happens outside the approved political debates. As it happens, however, there is the matter for some international importance implied in the deplorable indifference of the Archaeological Department and the instructive silence of the custodians of national culture in regard to the catastrophic, rapid disintegration of the sculptures at Elephanta of international fame and importance.

Will P. E. N. Stir?

Srimati Sarojini has further advised the writers assembled at Hyderabad to interest themselves in the international work of the P.E.N. May one expect the great institution to stir on behalf of those who regard the wide-spreading damage to sculptures at Elephanta as an international catastrophe?

Sir Leslie Wilson's Indiscretion.

Sir Leslie Wilson was pleased to find, during the few hours he spent in the city on his way home, that Bombay had improved. Incidentally, he noticed "the boom in the building trade" but did not like the flats on Back Bay. Surely, our architectural diplomats were caught napping. Not however the enterprising journalist who found that Sir Leslie Wilson disapproved only "the soaring heights" of "some of them."

"The Changed Face"

He was not half as absolute as the paragraphist who saw the expression of "wonder" on Sir Leslie's face as he toured the city. This was only a reflection of the change in "face of Bombay". Lest one forgot the writer adds that the "transformation was wrought by the builder" in "various places."

Wake Up Rotarians!

This must not happen, again the question of appreciating the city's architectural work must not be left to the discretion or indiscretion of journalists or passing visitors. Some of the local diplomatic Rotarians should see to it. Or, could not a dinner be arranged for example by the W.I.A.A. to entertain and distract outspoken visitors?

Co-opted Diners.

The important architects could easily be co-opted diners. The Indian Institute of Architects might thus be free to award annually for the mutual benefit of the members a plaque or whatever suits the fancy and save the worry of educating public opinion by inconvenient architectural exhibitions!

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY

(Continued from page 10)

syllable "Om." This absolutist philosophy of the Upanishad is expounded in a thorough-going manner in his Karika by Gaudapada, the preceptor of the preceptor of Sankara. In this Karika Gaudapada discloses himself as a master-mind of themage, before whom even the giant intellect of Shankara had to bow down in humility. Indeed, Gaudapada may truly be said to have been the first to systematise Advaita Vedanta and to establish it on unshakable foundations of pure logic. The illustrious Shankara could only elucidate and further buttress this system of philosophy with his incisive logic and argumentations. The uncompromising absolutism of the system propounded by these two teachers has made them targets for criticism at the hands of more orthodox critics, who have not hesitated to call them "disguised Buddhists" or even nihilists, inasmuch as they appear to deny the existence of such an entity as a "Creator" when the "Creation" itself is seen to be an illusive unreality. But that they are really poles apart from the nihilists and that they never swerve from their standpoint of the existence of the Self of man, must be obvious to unbiased critics.

Swami Nikhilananda's translation of the Upanishad as well as the Karika is rendered in simple and graceful language, while his Preface will be found to be extremely helpful in assessing the rightful place of the Karika in the Advaita Vedanta system of philosophy, which the prolifix writings of Shankara have made us familiar with. The Swami deserves to be unreservedly complimented on presenting to students of Hindu philosophy this standard work in a handy form. The printing and get-up leave little to be desired.

QANUN-E-BAIN-UL-MAMALIK. By M. Hamidullah, M.A., LL.B.. Can be had from Muktaba-e-Ibrahimiya, Hyderabad, Deccan. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 208. Rs. 1-4-0.

The writer of this useful book is himself a lecturer in International Law at the Osmania University and, therefore, he is in a position to write with greater authority than an ordinary layman. The bibliography attached at the end of the book justifies this opinion, and it is really a matter for gratification that the work which is perhaps the first of its kind in Urdu, is fully comprehensive and deals with everything that comes within the domain of international law. One notable feature of this book is that the laws of Islam regarding warfare, etc., have been fully utilised.

In some places one comes across the idiom in vogue in Hyderabad and naturally so, for the author hails from the Deccan. But the book is, on the whole, quite readable. interesting and sufficiently informative.

LATIFIAT. Vol. II. By M. Hasan Latifi, B.A. Can be obtained from the author, the Chateau, Wakefield Ganj, Ludhiana, Punjab. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 424. Rs. 1-10-0.

The first part of "Latifiat" was reviewed in these columns several years ago. There is no doubt that Mr. Latifi is a poet in the real sense of the term and his poems which have been written on a wide range of subjects, will be found highly entertaining. Most of the poems in this collection are a mere reprint as they have already appeared in the various respectable journals of the Punjab. Since Mr. Latifi has been to Europe and to Hijaz, he has naturally enough written on subjects which must be new to such of our Urdu poets as have never gone out of India. Our young poet possesses a heart which vibrates at everything he sees and this explains why so many of his poems appear to be gushing direct from the heart.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Mysteries of Celestial Dynamics, by C. S. Swetaranyam, Coimbatore. Price Rs. 2, As. 8.

A Cardinal of the Medici (Cambridge University Press). Price 15s.

Indian States and the Federation (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Bombay).

A Survey of Mass Education in India, by Dr. U. M. Daudpota, (Sahrifuddin and Sons, Bhendi Bazaar, Bombay).

Man's Wordly Goods, by Leo Huberman (Victor Gollancz). Price, 10s. 6d.

The Condition of Britain, by G. D. H. and M. I. Cole (Victor Gollancz). Price, 7s. 6d.

Civil Service Essays (Vocational Guidance Institute, Lahore). Price Rs. 2.

Five Plays, by H. Chattopadhyaya (Bharata Sakti Nilayam, Pondicherry. Price Re. 1 As. 8.

The Mysore Tribes and Castes, (Mysore University, Mysore).

The Bhagvad Gita, by N. V. Thadani, (Bharat Publishing House, Karachi). Price, As. 8.

Naval Granthavali (Guj.) by N. D. Parikh (Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad).

The Students' New Indian Constitution, by V. E. Thite, (The Lakahni Book Depot, Bombay).

Some Economic and Financial aspects of British Rule in India, by Z. A. Ahmad (A. I. C C. Office, Allahabad).

Muslim Samayun Spain (Guj.), by I. S. Dargavala, Navsari. Price, As. 8.

Excluded Areas, by Z. A. Ahmed (A.I.C.C. Office, Allahabad).

Co-operative Commonwealth of India. by V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Madras.

The Adventures of the Black Man in his search of God, by H. M. Singh, (The Lion Press, Lahore)

Yugant (Hindi) by S. N. Pant (Indra Publishing Works Almora).

Peasant and Prince, by Clorney Bolton (George Routledge and Sons, London). Price. 12s. 6d.

Two Leaves and Bud, by Mulk Raj Anand, (Lawrence and Wishart, London). Price 7s. 6d.

Courtesy While You Are Thinking, by Gertrude Kingston (Williams and Norgate, London). Price, 15s.

Vyapak Dharmabhavana (Guj.) by M. K. Gandhi, (Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad). Price, As. 14.

The Gitawali, by B. D. Joshi, Nabha.

Sankshipt Matric Bhugol (Mar.) (Oxford University Press).

Gitamaya (Mar.) by S. L. Salunke, Bhalvani.

The League from Year to Year, (Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva).

Golden Resources, by L. V. Narsimha Rao, (G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras).

The Circle of Guilt, by Charles Kingston (Ward Lock, London).

Ninety in the Shade, by A. R. and R. K. Weekes (Ward Lock, London).

"BHAKTI YOGA"

PRACTICE OF BHAKTI YOGA, with Text, Translation, Notes and commentary on Bhakti Sutras of Narada—By Sri Swami Sivananda Saraswati. Published by Em. Airi, Editor, "Ideal Home Magazine," Amritsar. Price Rs. 3.

Love of, or devotion to, God, with its concomitant of love or friendliness towards all fellow beings, is the theme of this book. Truly does the author observe that "the essence of religion is love"—though, sad to say, false "religious" beliefs have given rise to more misery among mankind as a whole than any other beliefs, cherished by man. The author has many practical hints to give on "Bhakti Yoga" or the practice of love to God and man, according to the traditional Hindu methods. The "Sutras" or aphorisms of Narada are accepted universally as a reliable guide on the subject and the author's translation, notes and commentary on these aphorisms will be found helpful by students of this system of devotional culture. The author, following the old teachers, does well to emphasize that "spiritual practice is not possible without good health."

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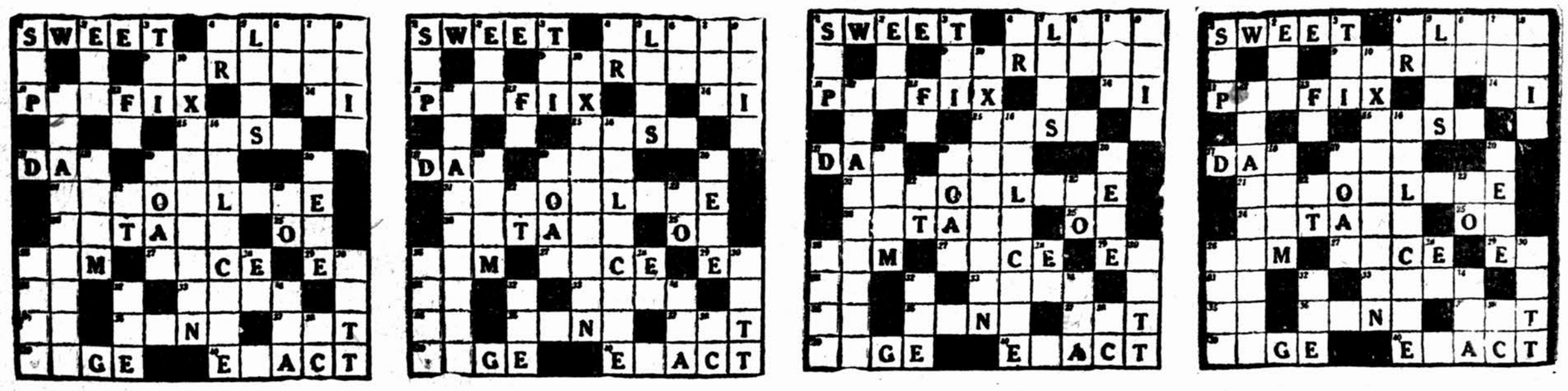

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

"THE TALE OF OUR WOES"

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Long ago I received a copy called "The Tale of Our Woes" issued by members of the Organising Committee of Private Indian Cricketers' Tour to England. But for some reason or other, I left it unnoticed so far. It is really a sad tale and those who go through it are bound to feel deeply moved that such a thing should have happened in the sporting world and those responsible should appear to be those who have been entrusted with the development of a particular branch of sport—and that too cricket.

THE INTRODUCTION

The introduction to the story is given by the organisers of the tour as follows:—"It was in March 1933 that a group of Cricket enthusiasts decided upon a private cricketers' tour in England with the principal object of acquiring practical knowledge and experience of cricket as it is played there.

It was also resolved that the expenses of the tour should be borne, partly by the cricketers going out and partly by certain patrons of the game who had promoted the idea.

By the end of 1933, a list had been drawn up of fixtures with various private clubs of England, including the M. C. C. with the help of our supporters (all very distinguished cricketers and patrons) in England, but just as we were preparing to embark, the Rt. Hon. Lord Hawke, who was also one of our worthy supporters advised us to postpone the tour till 1935 in order to avoid a clash with the Australians' English tour of 1934, which in his Lordship's opinion, would have affected the gates.

Accordingly, we deferred our plans till 1935 when, however, matters took an unexpected turn and we were debarred from undertaking the tour by a "Yes-but-No" decision of our Board of Control in India."

EXTRAVAGANT CONDITIONS

"In the months of September, October, and November 1934 respectively," the Tale proceeds, "the organisers of the tour were summoned no less than five times to Delhi to see Mr. De Mello, the Honorary Secretary, who offered them, on behalf of the Board, certain terms and conditions which, on the face of them, seemed impracticable. We, however, managed to fulfil satisfactorily every condition imposed in order to secure the promised goodwill of the Board with the obvious object of procuring a favourable introduction to the M. C. C. so that there should be no difficulty in enlisting latter's help in arranging our fixtures in England:

RICKETTS IN THE PICTURE

Among the terms laid down by Mr. De Mello on behalf of the Board of Control, there were a couple of very curious items. One was "If you pay good remuneration to Major Ricketts, I would ask him to arrange the fixtures even at this late hour." This imposition of Major Ricketts might have been accepted lightly by the promoters of the tour and would have gone unnoticed by the public, had it not been for the fact that this gentlemen came into the picture during the last official tour also in connection with certain financial transactions despite the fact that he held no appointment under the Board of Control.

A PRINCE AS CAPTAIN

Another item was "the Board would hesitate to give their blessing unless we had some Prince to captain the side." Mr. De Mello further stipulated that he should nominate the Prince. And he suggested the names of the Maharawal of Dungarpur and the Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur.

The promoters, in their anxiety to arrange the tour anyhow, accepted all the conditions laid down by de Mello and even persuaded the Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur to captain the team.

At this time of the day it is superfluous to ask why De Mello should have insisted on a Prince captaining the side. The election of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram to lead the 1936 team clearly indicates the mentality of the Board of Control.

Stranger as it may seem, the Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur, after sending a telegram of acceptance, wrote to the promoters as follows:—"The Maharaj Kumar would be willing to captain the side only if certain conditions laid down by Mr. De Mello were fulfilled."

DECISION IN ADVANCE

The most painful part of the story is still to come. "Immediately after this," the story continues, 'our Mr. W. D. Begg' (who is the chief promoter of this tour) and Mr. S. C. Ray of Calcutta (who is the guarantor of the expenses of the tour) were summoned to attend the Board's meeting of 26th October, 1934 at Delhi, say, after 21|2 months dancing to Mr. De Mello's tunes." On the morning of the meeting, the "Hindusthan Times" of Delhi published th news "the Board of Control do not approve the proposed unofficial cricket tour in England." Isn't it wonderful that the "Hindusthan Times" was in possession of the news actually 24 hours before the Board meeting was held?

BOARD'S RESOLUTION

However, at the earnest representation of Begg and Roy, the Board of Control passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"While the Board have no objection to Mr. Roy's proposal to take a private team to England, they are unable to extend official support to the projected private tour which is purely a private venture."

"Next morning we were surprised to find in the Press reports quite a different resolution to the one passed at the Board's meeting in our presence. This is how it read:—The Board are unable to extend any official support to the projected tour which is a purely private venture."

This proved that the Board's amended resolution, as explained above, had been changed somewhere and quite a different version furnished to the Press and to the M.C.C. respectively with the horrible consequence that the latter flatly refused to help our fixtures list."

LOSS OF MONEY AND ENERGY.

"It is indeed a great pity that after keeping us in suspense for about three months and after passing a somewhat favourable resolution, the M.C.C. were not cabled the amended or real resolution by the Secretary of the Board and we were thus made to suffer an irreparable loss of 2 1|2 years' time, organising energy and a total sum of Rs. 500. The disappointment thus felt by all-interested private cricket lovers of India is inestimable because the scheme enjoys the backing of every province."

BOARD RESILES

I need not go into this painful story any more. The action of the Secretary of the Board of Control raised a storm in the Press and among cricket lovers in all parts of India. Ultimately, the Board of Control bowed to the public opinion and adopted the following resolution in their meeting in August 1935:—

"The restrictions formerly imposed by the Board on private cricket tours were completely rescinded in order to encourage cricket in India as private endeavours had greatly contributed to the development of cricket in this country."

FUTURE SAFETY

I would not have gone into this old story at such great length so late in the day, but for the fact that it may be repeated over again in different tone and different form at the next occasion. The self-same DeMello is still installed at Delhi. I have yet to learn that the lessons of the last tour have been brought home to him. He has learnt the bureaucratic methods of the Imperial Capital to such a nicety that he may easily put any of its officials to shame.

CRICKETERS' DUTY

The ways of Board of Control by the very nature of its constitution, are as irresponsible as these of the British bureaucracy in India. They may allow or even enthusiastically support an unofficial visit of Australian cricketers or of a Tennyson's team or a New Zealand tour by the Nawanagar team. But when the question comes of a mere cricketers' team wishing to visit a foreign land, they become as stiff and cold as the 'steel frame' of the Indian Government.

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DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Educated Youth of 29, monthly income over Rs. 250, desires to marry a cultured, fair, healthy, virgin from any respectable Gujrati Brahmin family, age 16 to 20. Apply Box No. 8486, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen to work on field staff on most liberal terms. Apply Branch Manager, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bharat Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (5495)

Wanted Superintendents, District Managers and Chief Agents every where in Bombay Presidency on monthly salary of Rs. 100, 50 and 30 respectively, plus allowance etc. Apply to Glorious Banking and Provident Insurance Company Ltd., Delhi. (8472)

Educated Hindu Lady Companion and Tutor for a young lady. Good knowledge of English and Hindi essential. Knowledge of Indian music preferable. Please correspond with Jishnu Lal, Jailakshmi Sugar Co., Doiwala, E.I.R., Dist. Dehra Dun. (8444)

Wanted young motor driver as well as salesman touring throughout India, salary Rs. 20 with fooding. See Ramgopal Maheshwari, Sukhanand Dharmsala, near C. P. Tank, time 10 to 4 from 7th to 11th June. (8495)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

With the addition of so many more Matriculated youngsters in various Communities the question of Unemployment will become more and more serious. As it is the different branches of Occupation were overcrowded and hundred of thousands of people are waiting to get jobs—ANY JOB—even on the bare remuneration of a living wage. We are getting countless applications for this particular Adlet Heading to get a chance of having a FREE Adlet for Employment. We are accommodating as many Adlets Free of any charge for these unfortunate people as we possibly can. We earnestly request all applicants to be patient as we find it impossible to satisfy all at any one time. Please note that we will not accept FREE Adlets under this heading under a Box Number. The FREE Adletisers must be prepared to allow us placing their requirements before the Readers with full name and complete address for immediate results. (106)

Govindbhai Kalyanji, Daruwalla Wadi, Lamington Road, Bombay 7, Now Unemployed is willing to get even an apprenticeship. (49-24)

Jamiatram Ghelabhai Pandya, Fort, Vyara, T. V. Railway, Now Unemployed is willing to serve in a firm out of Bombay. Can read and write in Gujrati, Hindi and English and talk in Burmese. Has worked for a long time in Burma. (50-35)

Ravjibhai Vaghjibhai, Room No. 3 Kailas Hindoo Lodge, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Now Unemployed wishes to serve at a Bone Mill. Knows the work well. (51-46)

A. R. Mulla, C|o Royal Hosiery Mart, Near Jumma Musjid, Bombay No. 2, Now Unemployed wishes to get a post as Accountant or Indian Nama. Willing to accept any reasonable salary. (52-32)

Munshi Mohamed N. Malik, 9, Mughlani Chawl, Opposite Arab Musjid, Byculla, Bombay, Now Unemployed wants employment as a Teacher or as an Assistant in a Commercial Firm. (53-29).

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A. S. Calcuttawalla, 14, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay, Now Unemployed, knows Gujrati is willing to take up a job of Bill Collecting, Typing or Filing work. (54-7)

E. S. Subramanyam, Krishna Building No. 1, 5, Gokhale Society Lane, Parel, Bombay, Now Unemployed is willing to do any kind of work. Knows typing and Office Routine. (55-44)

G. Maganlal, Filter House, Freelandgunj, Panchmahal, Now Unemployed, is willing to take up a job of Blockmaking, Stereo Preparing etc. Has good certificates for his work. (56-29)

P. S. Petkar, C|o Singer Co., Agra Road, Dhulia, Now Unemployed, is willing to get a job of Typist at moderate salary. (57-35)

N. K. Chari, 6, Jethi & Jamnabai Bhuvan, Matunga, G.I.P., Now Unemployed, wishes to get a Job as a Supervisor of Road Construction, Building Work etc. Fair Salary. (58-8)

153. CLASSES

Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight. Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay, 14. (8329)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic University Sialkot City, offers Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental degrees by post. Particulars from Registrar. (8401)

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.S.c. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (8370)

Best opportunity. The City Homoeopathic Medical College (Regd.) opp B.B. Station Dadar imparts best training in Homoeopathic medical science. Qualified staff .Moderate fees. Apply for Prospectus. (8493)

213. AYURVEDIC INSTITUTIONS

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.—Applications from students willing to join the Unani or Ayurvedic department of our College should reach the office on or before the 15th of July, 1937. Prospectus free on application. Separate female departments for female students. Admission in the Boarding House is compulsory. The session begins on the 1st of August, 1937. Musih-ul-Mulk Sani Hakim Haji Mohd Ahmad Khan, Honorary Principal. (8443)

247. ADVERTISING AGENTS

Advertising and Publicity Agents immediately required throughout India for a very large publicity Campaign of nearly two lacs per year. Apply with details regarding Firm's connections, terms. Apply Box No. 8480, "Bombay Chronicle."

337. BUSINESSES WANTED

Exporter & Importer Circulation World wide. Read by over 1,00,000. '12 lines advt.' may bring fortunes. Barrels of mail every week. Post Box 159, Madras. (8473)

342. COMMERCIAL INSTITUTES

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Join atonce—secure Jobs—expert coaching. Fees very moderate. Railway fare concession allowed. (8469)

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari (centre), Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Assembly, left for Madras on Tuesday afternoon, after seeing Mahatmaji at Tithal. Seen on his right is Mathuradas Tricumjee and on his left is Mr. Devidas Gandhi.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning voluntarily administered at the inquest held on Shiwa Hirappa alias Shivram Hirappa Wagmare (30) residing at Naigaum in Kohinoor Mill's Chawl.

Magbal Abdul Latif was arrested by Dongri Police last evening at 4 p.m. on charges of stabbing and causing grievous hurt.

The accused, it is stated, stabbed a man on the shoulders and abdomen and tried to run away. But he was chased and arrested by a pedestrian at Jail Road North.

The victim was removed to J. J. Hospital where his dying declaration was recorded.

Magbal was placed before Mr. I. S. Hajee at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon. He was ordered to be remanded in custody till June 19.

An unidentified Hindu male, aged about 35 years, was removed to the J. J. Hospital with stab wounds on the night of 31st May. He died within two minutes of admission.

At the inquest on the body today, the jury returned a verdict of death caused by homicidal (multiple) stab wounds inflicted on him by some person or persons unknown at the outbreak of the rioting that occurred on the night of May 31.

A number of cases of theft and house-breaking have occurred in the city recently.

In the course of their search for the culprits, the Bombay C. I. D. arrested six persons on Friday and obtained their custody till June 19, at the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The names of the arrested persons are:—Cawji, Arabkhan, Abdul Rahiman, Mohamed Karim, Jiwa and Abdul Rahman Sheikh Hussein.

The Special Court, trying all the riot cases was held by Mr. W. K. Mankar at Mazagaon on Saturday. The Court compound was crowded and the Police had made special arrangements to prevent a rush inside the Court room.

About 150 people, arrested last night and this morning were produced before the Magistrate today.

Mr. M. T. Khaderbhoy and Mr. E. M. Periera appointed by the Namazee Relief Committee have it is understood, been working after the relief of Mohamedans. They are also rendering legal aid to them and in all 42 Mohamedans have been released on bail through the work of this Committee.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Rambali-Deopal (22). a peon in the Bombay Customs Office who was residing at Bazaar Gate.

A fellow-worker of the deceased stated that on the 29th May last Rambali left the office at 1 p.m. and went home. Witness returned home at 3 p.m. and found him lying on bed.

The deceased complained of pain in the abdomen. Witness called a doctor, who treated him till the 2nd June. On Thursday (the 3rd June), witness removed the deceased to K.E.M. Hospital on the advice of the doctor. But the man died there the same night.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyser, the inquest was adjourned to June 22.

A story of a daring burglary committed in broad day-light was narrated to-day at the Dadar Police Court, when Rama Narsoo stood before the Presidency Magistrate, charged with theft.

Yesterday at about 3 p.m., a flower seller was sleeping in his shop situated at Parel Road, when the accused, along with three others, it was alleged, entered the shop, broke the cash box and removed some cash. Meanwhile the shop-keeper awoke and raised an alarm. But the culprits took to their heels. The shop-keeper chased them and consequently succeeded in overpowering the suspect, Rama Narsoo.

Pending further enquiries, he was remanded in police custody till June 18.

Six persons have been put under arrest in connection with the gruesome murder of a Kamati, near the Cricket Stadium in the early hours of Friday morning.

Syt. Kalabdhi, Director of the new "Federal Academy of Fine and Commercial Art" to be opened this week in Bombay.

Syt. P. Panchota, Director of the new "Federal Academy of Fine and Commercial Art" to be opened this week in Bombay.

SADHUS IN FREE FIGHT

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

Three "Sadhus" are reported to have been seriously injured and removed to hospital.

According to the "Sadhus" they are injured in a faction fight between the "Sadhus" in a monastry near Harsol village.

Police proceeded to the spot and have arrested four "Sadhus".—A. P.

At about 2 a.m. on Friday Sergeant Todd of the Esplanade Police Station, who was on Fying Squad duty, heard the screams of a man and going there to see what it was all about, found Rajanna Posanna with his throat cut. The man was removed to hospital, where he died soon after admission.

The arrested persons, four men and two women, are suspected to be implicated in the murder. Their names are:—Rajanna Irranna, Sayanna Narasanna, Markanna Ramanna, Godhanna Sayanna Poshibai and Sayamma.

All of them were remanded to Police custody till June 15, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate today.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly.—Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Tori Khels Consider Peace Terms

Jawaharlal For Chittagong

To Be Accorded Civic Welcome

CHITTAGONG, June 5.

A letter by Air Mail, from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Secretary of the Chittagong Congress Committee, received to-day, states that the Pandit is arriving on June 12. He is leaving Rangoon on June 8, and the same night leaves for Calcutta. Elaborate arrangements are being made to accord Pandit Nehru a civic welcome.—A. P.

Reaching Calcutta On 17th Or 18th

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

Enquiries made in the A. I. C. C. Office show that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will reach Calcutta later than hitherto expected. The date of his reaching might be June 17 or 18.—United Press.

SUBJECTS MUST HELP THEMSELVES

Doubts About Congress Motives Groundless, Says Lathe

KUDCHI, June 5.

The eleventh session of the Deccan States' People's Conference commenced this evening in a large pandal which was fully occupied.

Mr. A. B. Lathe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who is a Congress leader in Belgaum and a subject of Kurundwad State, delivered a speech in Kanarese.

He affirmed that all doubts regarding the motives of the Congress, or of Mahatma Gandhi, regarding State problems were groundless. The Congress sympathised with State subjects, but the subjects must help themselves. Their problems would be solved if British India gained Swaraj because the Princes were sheltered and protected by the British Government.—A.P.

(Mr. Nariman's Presidential Speech On Page 29.)

STOP PRESS.

EXTENSION TO SIR SHANMUKHAM.

MADRAS: June 5.

An Ernakulam message says that 3 years' extension of office to Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar as Dewan of Cochin is announced with effect from April 7th, 1938.—A. P.

ITALIAN REPLY

ROME, June 5.

The Italian reply to the British control proposals, it is understood, will be handed over early next week. It is believed to be acceptance in principle with a reservation, with regard to technical details.—Reuter.

GERMAN ATTITUDE

BERLIN, June 5.

Germany's attitude to the British control proposals is understood to be insistence on the 100 p.c. safety of her warships. Official circles state that Germany must insist that fleet commanders of the international control units be entitled, without previously consulting their colleagues of their units, to take necessary measures of defence instantaneously and to decide retaliatory action against international lawbreakers.—Reuter.

Jirga To Confirm Provisional Settlement

Faqir Of Ipi Not To Enter Tori Khel Territory

KIDNAPPED HINDUS AND SIKHS TO BE RELEASED

BANNU, June 5.

Yesterday the Tori Khels met at Palagh to consider peace terms. A dispute, however, is reported to have arisen between two sections—one for and the other against Government—leading to a fight in which two were killed.

To-day, a fully representative Jirgah met at Miranshah, and will continue to-morrow further consideration of a settlement.

PEACE TERMS

It is understood that both sides agreed to the following peace terms:—

The Tori-Khels to deposit 50 more rifles in addition to the 100 already surrendered; the Faqir of Ipi not to be allowed to enter Tori Khel territory; all the Hindus and Sikhs who were kidnapped and who are still in custody to be released, the Inams of the Lambardars and Maliks to remain forfeited for one year more; the dismissed Khassadars to be re-employed, but no claim for pay for the period of the operations shall lie, and the 100 Tori Khels who are at present hostages shall be released.

These terms are to be confirmed when the Jirgah meets again to-morrow.

FAQIR OF IPI HIDING

The Faqir of Ipi is reported to be at present hiding in a big valley south of the Shaktu Algad and running parallel to it.—A.P.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST BHITTANNI TRIBESMEN

One Kidnapped Girl Released: 3 Alive And Well

BANNU: June 5.

Action is reported to have been taken against the Bhittanni tribe for a recent raiding in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The Bhittannis were warned recently that the four girls abducted from Tmar-Tattarkhel must be returned and that raiding must cease.

It is reported aerial action was taken against the specified area of the tribe, day before yesterday, with satisfactory effect. One girl was released and the remaining three are alive and well. On the strength of her statement four Muslims are reported to have been arrested from British territory for alleged complicity in the crime.—A. P.

"TERROR AGAINST TERROR"

Prieto On Reprisals Against Air-Bombing

VALENCIA: June 5.

A hint of reprisals against air-bombing is contained in the reply of Senor Indalecio Prieto, Minister for War, to the appeal for protection against the bombing of civilians and the destruction of open towns.

Senor Prieto says: "Against the terrible arm of aviation, there is only one resource, namely, aviation employed according to the same methods as the enemy and, if possible, in greater measure; that is to say, terror against terror."—Reuter's Special.

Communal Clash Averted At Pindi

RAWALPINDI: June 5.

A communal clash was averted to-day by the timely intervention of some Hindus residing in Lalkurti Bazaar. It is stated that a party of Muslims armed with hatchets and lathis attacked some Hindus at the Cantonment Board School in Lalkurti, where polling for election to the Rawalpindi Cantonment Board was in progress

Two Sikhs including a boy of 12 and one Hindu received injuries. —United Press.

ROCKEFELLER WILL REVELATIONS

Codicil Deprives Junior's Share

WHITEPLAINS (New Jersey), June 5.

The Will of Mr. Rockefeller, disposing of his estate, estimated at 25 million dollars, has been filed in Surrogate Court in West Chester County.

The Will had three codicils, the first two of which made no special alterations, but the last, dated October 1934, made a radical change in the disposition of the estate. Under the original Will the entire residuary estate, was left in equal shares to the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial and to Mr. John D. Rockefeller Junior. Under the codicil, the entire residuary is left to the trustees who are empowered to pay an income to his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Decuevas, or one or more of her descendants or to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.—

FELT IT WISE.

Regarding the exclusion of his other grand children under the Codicil, Mr. Rockefeller states that he felt it wise to place upon his children the responsibility of owning and administrating substantial sums, and for that purpose he made large gifts to them. —Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH POSTERS

Italian Propaganda Among Arab Students Revealed

JERUSALEM: June 5.

Anti-British inscriptions denouncing "British Imperialism" were borne in a procession through the streets of Bethlehem to-day during the celebration of the Catholic Feast of the Sacred Heart. The processionists, headed by Catholic dignitaries, carried Arab and Italian banners.

Circulars were distributed in Jerusalem to-day offering Arab students, especially agricultural, a complete education in Italy at the cost of two pounds annually, the remaining cost of their upkeep to be defrayed by Signor Mussolini.—Reuter.

A DENIAL

JERUSALEM, June 5.

A denial of the report that anti-British inscriptions were borne in a procession in Bethlehem, has been issued by the Government.—Reuter's Special.

NAVAL CONTROL IN SPANISH WATERS

British Proposals, Suitable Basis For Final Agreement

BERLIN: June 5.

The German reply to the British proposals for the restoration of the Four-Power Naval Control in Spanish waters has been communicated to London. According to well-informed quarters, the British proposals are regarded as a suitable basis for a final agreement. —Reuter.

"FASCIST METHODS USED IN INDIA"

Strauss At Socialist Conferenec

LONDON: June 5.

The Conference of Socialism in India and Ceylon, convened by the Congress Socialist Party of India and the Sama Samaja of Ceylon, opened to-day at Transport House, Westminster, under the presidency of Mr. Strauss, the Labour M. P.

Fraternal messages were received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Lansbury, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Pollitt.

Mr. Strauss said that all the methods of Fascist Governments were used in India, to-day, by the British Government.—Reuter.

"BADLY SHAKEN AND BRUISED"

Bhopal's Nawab In Polo Accident

LONDON: June 5.

The Nawab of Bhopal was slightly injured when he was thrown from his horse on the practice ground, while playing polo at Roehampton . It is understood that the Nawab was badly shaken and bruised.—

THROWN AGAINST THE BOARD

When his pony slipped, the Nawab was thrown against the Boards, at the side of the ground. No one saw the accident and the Nawab was found lying on the ground. He received slight head injuries and was taken home for attention. The Nawab may not be able to play in the match on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

Italo-German Defensive Understanding

It's No New Development, Says Rome

LONDON, June 5.

A reference in the semi-official Rome newspaper "Giornale D'Italia" to "a defensive understanding" between Germany and Italy led to a report that the two Powers had formed a new defensive entente.

Italy however explains that the reference does not mean that any fresh development has taken place in Rome since the arrival of Von Blomberg.

According to well-informed circles there it is stated that it is rather an allusion to the Rome-Berlin axis already existing, which possesses a defensive aspect.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS FOR MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

The most noteworthy event of the week is the opening of the grand Rotary Club fete arranged under the auspices of the Rotary Club of Bangalore in aid of hospitals. The fete which has been got up on a very large scale was opened on the 30th May 1937 by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore. The show is attracting large gathering daily.

YET ANOTHER OLD MAN WEDS!

It has to be acknowledged with regret that somehow or other marriages of young brides yet in their teens with men one foot in the grave are on the increase in this model State of Mysore. Only a month back I reported the marriage of a seventy year old man with a bride of fifteen which was solemnised in Gavipur Bangalore City. From Srirangapatna (Mysore State) comes a report of the marriage of a sixty year old villager with a thirteen year old girl. It is reported that the present marriage is the fourth of the kind. The venue of the marriage was changed at last moment because of opposition.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES.

Arrangements in connection with the Birthday celebrations of the Maharaja of Mysore is in full swing at Mysore. The routes through which the procession of His Highness passes is being decorated and parks and grounds by the sides of the route are being cleaned up and are made to present a picturesque sight. A special Durbar, in connection with the Birthday celebration will be held in the Mysore Palace on the 19th instant and on the same evening, a grand State Procession will be held.

To add to the attractions of the birthday festivities in Mysore many sports events are arranged as usual and a Swadeshi exhibition is also being arranged. The celebrations will prove a grand success.

Sir M. Visvesvaraiya, Ex-Dewan of Mysore has arrived here for a change and is staying at his residence in "uplands" in High Grounds Bangalore. He is still suffering from a fracture in the right hand which he sustained in Bombay by having an accidental slip. Otherwise he is keeping good health. He expects to stay here for a few weeks more.

AMRITSAR, June 5.

The Khalsa College strike was called off to-day through the efforts of Baba Kharak Singh, a well-known Sikh leader. The students attended classes.

The Principal of the College has agreed to cancel the rustication orders against the students and promised not to victimise the strikers.—United Press.

BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS

Successes In Hindu And Mohammedan Law

LONDON, (By Mail).

In the Trinity Bar Examinations of students of the Inns of Court, conducted by the Council of Legal Education in April, the following were successful in Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law:—

CLASS I.—Mayer, Ellis Raymond, G.I.

CLASS II.—Agarwal, Shri Krishen, G.I.; Bansal, Akshai Chandra, L.I.; Pant, Appasaheb Balasaheb, L.I.; Parpia, Mahmud Rahim, G.I.; Sanwal, Bhairava Dat, M.T.; Synge, George Bernard, I.T.; Venkatram, Valangaman Subramanya, M.T.

CLASS III.—Acharya, Jagat Chandra, G.I.; Baquer, Abul Kasem Mahammad, M.T.; Bhansali, Bachubhai Narandas, I.T.; Dalal, Purshottam Thakordas M.T.; Das, Sambidananda, L.I.; Das, Vishwanath, M.T.; Gangopadhyay, Monoj Kumar, M.T.; Ghosh, Radha Kishore, G.I.; Husain, Mohammed Azim, L.I.; Jan Syed Nasrullah, M.T.; Lal, Brij, M.T.; Lal, Narendra, M.T.; Lall, Prem, G.I.; Leghari, Ata Muhammad Khan, G.I.; Maluste, Dattatraya Narayan, M.T.; Mehta, Gokal Lal, L.U.; Mookharjee, Jnanada Prosad, G.I.; Mukherji, Ajit Kumar, L.I.; Rao Garladinne Gurumurthi, L.I.; Salehjee, Moosajee Solaiman, L.I.; Sen, Mrigendra Mohan, L.I.; Sinha, Ujjal Narayan, L.I.; Trivedi, Manishankar Tribhovan-das, L.I.; Verma, Shashi Kanta, G.I.; Wadia, Jehangir Bomanji, I.T.

Examined 46; passed 33.

Among those successful in the Final were the following:—

CLASS I.—Augustine, G.I.

CLASS II.—Parpia, Mahmud Rahim, G.I.; Ankorion, Ari, M.T.; Pisiuk, Simcha, I.T.; Maluste, Dattatraya Narayan, M.T.

CLASS III.—Chumbhot, H.R.H. Prince (of Siam), I.T.; Dalal, Purushottam Thakordas, M.T.; Jhirad, Elijah Ephraim, L.I.; Khilnani, Khemchand Rewachand, L.I.; Lal Brij, M.T.; Lall, Narendra, M.T.; Moyal, Aaron Samuel, G.I.; Mukherji, Ajit Kumar, L.I.; Nath, Ghanshyam Vishva, M.T.; Pant, Appasaheb Balasaheb, B.I.; Sen Mrigendra Mohan, L.I.; Senanyeke, Richard Gothabaya, L.I.; Tan, Sim Eng. M.T.; Haim Aron, M.T.; Wadia, Jehangir Bomanji, I.T.; Zainulabedin, Khaja, M.T.

Examined 141; passed 70.

The letters 'M.T.', 'I.T.', 'L.I.', and 'G.I.' denote Middle Temple, Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn.—Reuter.

DR. ATAL'S MISSION IN SPAIN

Youths As Blood Donors To Victims Of Fascist Bombardments

BARCELONA: (By Air Mail).

Dr. Madan Mohan Atal, a prominent Congressman from Allahabad, who has been in Spain for over six weeks rendering help to the members of the Saklatwala column of the International Brigade, has now been given charge of a big hospital here.

Dr Atal has rendered magnificent service in the cause of humanity by working night and day to relieve the sufferings of those who have been under his charge

In the course of a special interview to the correspondent of the "United Press" Dr. Atal said that he has been profoundly impressed by the spirit of patriotism and sacrifice with which every Spaniard is actuated in the present war. Dr. Atal is also impressed by the work of the American Unit of the Red Cross Ambulance.

He referred to the part played by science in the present fight by discussing with the correspondent the Russian invention for the preservation of blood by refrigation for later use in transfusion

CALL FOR BLOOD DONORS.

Foreign surgeons, continued Dr. Atal. showed great interest in this invention. Canadian specialist, Dr. Bethune, served from November to January with the units supplying the central front Dr Fischer of Geneva, has since been studying the work on the northern front. Dr. Bernard Land of Lanenthal, Switzerland, has issued a call to the Swiss youths inviting them to give some of their blood for the wounded of the Spanish popular army and the victims of the Fascist bombardments. The same campaign has been initiated in other Swiss regions, and already thirty workers of the Lausanne have sent their blood to Spain by aeroplane.

Asked by the correspondent about the progress of war Dr. Atal replied: "Don't ask me such a question. I do not know anything happening. If I want to know about the progress of war I have to read the letters from the friends in London who know about the war in Spain than me in Barcelona."

We are here just to render medical aid and I do not care a brass penny whether one side has lost an inch of ground or won. Of course, as a democrat you know what I want to see in Spain.—United Press.

Don Mints Money!

Laughs At London Press Report

SYDNEY: (By Air Mail)

Australians are laughing at a London report that Don Bradman, the Australian cricketer, has built a fortune of £50,000 as a result of seven years of first class cricket.

Bradman himself is laughing loudest of all.

"The report has become confused in quoting the total runs scored by Dr. W. G. Grace", he says.

Arthur Maily says:—"Bradman is in a better position to commercialise himself than any other cricketer, because of his amazing performances.

"I suppose any hero-worshippers would buy socks and pyjamas if Bradman's autograph went with them. But £50,000 in seven years, why, a bookmaker wouldn't make more than that."

The truth is that Bradman has done remarkably well and has assets of probably £10,000, mostly in house property in New South Wales and Adelaide.

JOURNALISM AND RADIO TALKS

He did well on his two tours of England making probably £3,000 on each. Employment by sports stores, journalistic work in Australia and radio talks brought him in about £1,500 a year for three years before he left Sydney for Adelaide, but those contracts have run out and it is doubtful if he is making as much as that in Adelaide.

Bradman has certainly made more money out of his cricket and his fame than any other Australian. He has a thrifty disposition, and has saved more than other cricketers.

Yet his expenses have been heavy, particularly in respect of provision he made for his parents.—United Press.

Windsor For Austria

VENICE, June 5.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, after three hours sight

Edward.

seeing in Venice, left in the evening by train en route to Wasserleonburg Castle, Austria.—Reuter.

NOTSCHE, June 5.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor left the train at Arnoldstein and motored to Wasserleonburg where they are expected to remain for three months.—Reuter.

TELEPHONE RATES REDUCED

Cheaper Calls To Africa And The East

LONDON, (By Mail).

Cheaper rates for calls in the radiotelephone services to India, Japan and Africa are announced by the Postmaster-General here.

Charges on and from June 1 will be reduced as follows:—

INDIA.—Rate reduced from £1-10s. to £1 a minute throughout the week (Monday to Saturday).

CEYLON.—Rate reduced from £1-12s. to £1-2s. a minute throughout the week (Monday to Saturday).

JAPAN.—Rate reduced from £2 to £1-12s., a minute on Mondays to Fridays and from £1 to 16s. a minute on Saturdays.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The hours of service have recently been extended; and calls connected after 3 p.m. on week-days will be charged at the following reduced rates, which are already applicable both in the morning and afternoon on Saturdays—namely, South Africa £1 a minute. Southern Rhodesia £1-3s. a minute, Northern Rhodesia £1-5s. a minute.

In each of the services there is a minimum charge as for three minutes.—Reuter.

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK FOR NANKING?

NANKING, June 5.

The establishment of a Central Reserve Bank "in the very near future", is promised in a statement issued by an official spokesman of the Finance Ministry. The principles governing the Bank have already been adopted by the Central Executive Committee, and forwarded to the Executive Yuan (Cabinet) for enactment.—Reuter's Special.

Special Marks For Control Ships

Ribbentrop Discusses Problem With Eden

LONDON, June 4.

It is learned that the British proposals for protecting control ships were discussed between Mr. Eden and Herr Von Ribbentrop in London.

A further suggestion is being considered that control ships should bear some common distinguishing mark equally visible from air and sea thus reducing the risk of incidents such as the bombing of the "Deutschland."

It is understood that the admiralty has been asked to suggest marks.

British warships which have recently gone to Spanish waters had large red, white and blue markings painted on the gun-turrets and other conspicuous positions.—Reuter.

Germany Considering British Proposals

BERLIN, June 5.

Herr von Ribbentrop will probably arrive in Berlin to-morrow to participate in discussion on the British proposals.

Competent quarters state that the reception of the proposals is friendly and sympathetic.

Comments in the German press to-night make it clear that Germany is unwilling to run any risks. "Nachtausgabe" for example says that the idea of a conference of Naval Staffs may be useful in case of incidents but if a German warship is attacked by Bolshevik planes her commander certainly won't be able to wait to repel the attack until the conference is held.—Reuter.

ITALY CONSIDERING BRITISH PROPOSALS

ROME, June 6.

The Government is studying the British proposals. It is understood that Italy and Germany will consult together before replying.—Reuter.

SCHMELLING TO MEET WINNER OF BRADDOCK-LOUIS FIGHT

NEW YORK, June 4.

It is announced that Schmelling has agreed to meet the winner of the Braddock-Louis fight —Reuter.

MISS EARHART FLYING TO NATAL

FORT ALEZA, June 5.

Miss Amelia Earhart landed here.

She is continuing her flight to Natal on Saturday.—Reuter.

MR. YONEZAWA LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

SIMLA: June 5.

Mr. Yonezawa, Consul-General for Japan is leaving Simla, to-day, for Calcutta to attend to urgent personal business. He is expected to return to Simla after a short time when negotiations with the Government of India regarding coastal shipping will be resumed.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR VICTIMS OF TRANS-BORDER RAIDERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Seth Jugalkishore Birla has sent Rs. 1,000 to Dr. Gokulchand Narang, President, Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha, for relief of those Hindu and Sikhs who have suffered at the hands of Trans-border raiders.

Dr. Narang appeals to all Hindus for funds for that purpose.

20,000 Employed In Press Industry In City

Workers Condition Steadily Deteriorating: Conference To Be Convened To Fight Situation

The Secretary of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union has issued the following statement:—

Twenty thousand men toil and labour in the Printing industry in the City of Bombay. Next to the Textile and the Transport industry it employs in the aggregate the largest number of workers.

In the 1,200 printing establishments, large and small, that employs them, few can boast of affording even human conditions of work for their workers. In a majority of them the worker labours from 9 to 10 hours in contravention of the Factory Act in narrow, ill-ventilated and badly lighted room on a scale of wages which bear no resemblance whatsoever to a living wage.

The worker endures all this inhumanity and allows himself to be so exploited because in a world dominated by the cash-nexus the worker can sell only his labour or else must starve. And since there are many more of them seeking work than can be absorbed by the industry there is inevitably a competition between them which is shrewdly exploited by the employers in order to impose the harshest terms and the lowest wages upon the worker.

That a progressive deterioration consequently has taken place in the standard of living and conditions of work in the printing trade can be easily seen from the fact that the average wage has fallen by nearly 60 per cent holidays have been eliminated in diverse ways and no overtime in pay is given for extra work in most cases.

DEEPENING MISERY

This continuous degradation, this increasing exploitation, this deepening misery of the workers is all an outcome of the lack of unity among the workers themselves. This absence of solidarity among them prevents them from wielding the only weapon that they have to protect themselves from the repeated onslaughts of Capital to give them less and less for more and more work. That boys of 12 and 13 years of age are made to work 10 hours a day on a pittance of 5 and 7 rupees shows what depths of exploitation has been sounded by the Capitalists in the absence of any resistance on the part of the workers.

To offer such a resistance to defend their own livelihood and those of their dependants from being crushed out by unbridled exploitation is the imperative duty of the moment of every worker in the printing trade.

ORGANISATION ESSENTIAL.

A successful resistance however can only be effective if there is an organisation which will unite them in a disciplined phalanx, guiding them to their ultimate goal of economic emancipation.

To pave the way for the establishment of such an organisation the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union has decided to call a Conference of all Press Workers of the city in the early part of July. In this Conference all problems relating to the economic conditions of the Press workers, the ways and methods of improving them, the structure and basis of the organisation necessary to achieve these improvements will be discussed.

The Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union hopes that as this is a vital issue affecting the life of nearly 20,000 workers who together with their dependants make up nearly 8 per cent of the population of the city, every Press worker in the city will exert every effort to make this Conference a success. The Committee expects support in this connection with the conference from all workers. They should be addressed to the Secretary, the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Contractor Building No. 4, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

BOMBAY 'PLANE FORCED TO LAND

Sustains No Damage And Reaches Baghdad

BAGHDAD, June 5.

The Bombay Aeroplanes arrived in Baghdad from Basrah, and are leaving to-morrow for Allepo. One machine had a forced landing midway between Basrah and Baghdad, due to airlock of petrol supply, but sustained no damage. It reached Baghdad an hour after the arrival of its companions.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE OF LIPPE MARRIES COMMONER AGAIN

BERLIN, June 5.

For a second time, Prince Ernst Leopold of Lippe, the eldest son of Prince Leopold the Fourth of Lippe, and cousin of Prince Bernhard of Netherlands, has married a commoner. The bride now is the 25-year-old Hertha Weiland, the Manageress of a Berlin Dress-shop. No member of the bridegroom's family attended the wedding. The bridegroom, who is 35, was divorced from his first wife. —Reuter's Special.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

Resent Allegations Against President & Co-Seceretary

The Managing Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee considered an anonymous contribution that appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel" of May 3, 1937 and passed a resolution to the effect that the Committee was amazed at certain allegations and insinuations made against Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, the President of the Committee, and Mr. N. V. Gondaye, one of the Secretaries, in an anonymous contribution in the "Bombay Sentinel" of May 3, 1937, and is of the opinion that those allegations, and insinuations were misleading and not founded on facts.

In another resolution, the Committee recorded its sense of deep regret at the untimely death of Mr. K. A. Narayanan Iyer, of Akola, in a motor accident on Saturday morning, and sympathies with the bereaved family.

PROTEST AGAINST B.P.C.C. ACTION

By a third resolution, the Committee recorded its protest against the action of the B.P.C.C. in taking upon itself the work of conducting the election of the new Executive Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, without answering the important points raised by the Committee in its letters to the B.P.C.C. in this connection.

308 Riot Arrests

Confidence Slowly Returning Among Public

BOMBAY: Saturday.

308 persons have been arrested by the Police between last night and 9 o'clock this morning. for offences of breach of Curfew Order and for carrying knives in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order.

The City remained quiet, but for a stray assault last night on a Hindu who, it is stated. was mistaken for a Muslim.

The official list of casualties to-date is 10 killed and 82 injured.

The Police precautions continue with unabated vigour and in all the troubled zones the police were seen throughout the morning and the afternoon carrying on searches on the person of individual for any knives.

Record Number Of Arrests

Since the trouble started, the Police took into custody in all 1,384 persons, so far, a record number for the short duration of the riots.

Confidence is slowly returning among the public and people of both communities are frequenting the localities in greater numbers.

The Police, however, are not inclined to take any chances and, it is likely, the present arrangements will continue for some more days. until the Police are convinced that the situation has considerably eased off, and there is no further need for these measures.

ALL QUIET IN CITY ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Solitary Case Of Stone-Throwing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The situation in the city on Saturday night was all quiet, everywhere, except at one place, viz., Dubash Lane, Thakurdwar, where a Bohra was stoned. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

"F" WARD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTION.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:—

As previously notified, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the election of the Executive Committee of the "F" (Parel) Ward District Congress Committee for the current year will be made at a meeting of the voters to be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

Only those whose names were duly entered in the "F" Ward Electoral Roll for the delegates' election are entitled to vote in this election. Those who want to take part in this election are hereby requested to come to the meeting place earlier so that they can find their number from the Roll which will be kept at the gate of the Hall and obtain necessary certificate to enable them to attend the meeting.—The election will be conducted by the B. P. C. C.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 12, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 26, 1305
Parsi: Deh 4, 1306
Hightide: 12-3 12-4
Lowtide: 9-54 21-24
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 14m

Tuesday, June 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

Immediately after the election of the 'F' Ward D. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Nappoo Hall to mourn the sad death of Mr. K. A. Narayana Iyer at Akola.

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA

The Sabha will stage a social drama "Vyabhicharini Yaru?" in Kanarese to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society", a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day in the premises of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Who Dwell in Hell and Heaven" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered in the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, this evening at 6-15.

NATIONAL TRADES' UNION FEDERATION

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades' Union Federation will be held to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Bombay, to consider the draft memorandum on the Labour Programme of the "Interim Ministry" of the Government of Bombay.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the B. G. K. U. (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Head Office of the Union at Indira Building, Poibawdi. All members are requested to attend as important work regarding the Textile Workers' Conference and the annual meeting of the Union is to be transacted.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Holy Terror". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 7-15 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"History is Made at Night" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Raven". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at 5, and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.
PATHE—"Maid of Salem" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Sita Haran" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Quality Street." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
WEST END—"Insaf". Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION

The first lecture of a series of lectures on the teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be commenced by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cawasji Patel St., Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

THE SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Mr. Chintanapalli Ramachandra Rao, Vocal, Mr. Keshavamurthi of Bangalore, Violin, Mr. Ayyamani of Palghat, Mridangam at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

The members of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will go round the Dadar locality enrolling members to-day from 8 a.m.

All the members are requested to be in the office of the Committee exactly at 7-55 a.m.

Public are also requested to help the members in enrolling themselves immediately.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

Senior Lady students of the Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya will give a music concert for ladies only in the new premises of the above Vidyalaya (Dwarkadas Mansion, Benham Lane Corner, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon) to-day at 4-30 p.m.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GRAND NEW SONGS!

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the Divine Service in the local Prarthana Samaj Mandir to-day, at 5-30 p.m

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

There will be no Review Parade of volunteers at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, to-day. All the Volunteers will instead fall in at the Headquarters in Thursday Parade Uniform at 6-30 a.m. on that day.

BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

The second annual general meeting of the members will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. in the Fort Synagogue.

PORTUGUESE SOCIAL INSTITUTE.

The Portuguese Social Institute of the Bombay Port Trust Docks will celebrate their Annual Feast of Our Lady of Help at the National Church, Dabul to-day at 9 a.m. followed by a Social at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall."

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public glass at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall to-day at 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.) Upanishadas.

All Sanatani Hindus may attend.

Mrs. Rambhagauri Gandhi, wife of Mr. M. P. Gandhi, who has graduated with distinction from the Indian Women's University, Bombay and obtained the Tilak Psychology Prize for standing first

"BHILS EMBRACE CHRISTIANITY"

NEW DELHI: June 5.

An unconfirmed report from Sailana States (Central India) indicates that 1,500 Bhils including men, women and children have embraced Christianity. Further details are lacking.—A. P.

JHANSI MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

JHANSI: June 5.

Reports from Ujjain state that workers of the Hira and Vinod Mills, numbering five thousand, declared strike suddenly following strike by the operatives of another mill. Both the mills were later closed.—A. P.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 8th June, 1937.

CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next Weekly Meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 8th June 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) instead of on Wednesday, the 9th June 1937, the latter day being a Public Holiday, viz., King's Birthday.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council Peace Sub-Committee, a Talk on "International Understanding" by the Officer-in-Charge of the League of Nations (Indian Bureau) will be given at the Green's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 8th June, at 6 p.m., members and their friends (men and women) who are interested are cordially invited. Lady Abercrombie has consented to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orama' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 8th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail and registered letter mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th June, 1937.

Unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th June 1937.

Unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th June 1937 for despatch by the above steamer and not as previously notified.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT!

The Babu Pannalal P. Jain High School, Bombay, sent 21 students for the Matriculation Examination of April 1937; 20 students passed, thus bringing the percentage of passes to 95.2.

SIR S. POCHKHANAWALA'S HEALTH

Condition Of Wound Improving

BOMBAY, June 5.

The doctors attending on Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd., have issued the following bulletin:—

"Though the condition of the wound is healthy and improving, fever is on the increase—sometimes recording 103 degrees. The general condition is low and the condition of the heart is weak. Unless the general health and the heart keep up the tone, the outlook will be serious."—United Press.

CITY BULLION MERCHANT ELECTED MEMBER OF NEW YORK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, June 5.

Information has been received in Bombay that Messrs. Narayandas Manordas, leading bullion and cotton merchants of Bombay, have been elected as members to the New York Cotton Exchange. —A.P.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA

The first anniversary of the Bombay Kannada Sangha will be celebrated at 5 p.m. to-day in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, under the presidentship of Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti), patron-president of the Sangha. Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar of Dharwar will deliver the inaugural address. Mr. T. T. Sharma, Editor, "Viswakarnataka", Bangalore, will unveil the portrait of Natakasiromani A. V. Varadachar, the uncrowned king of Kannada stage.

ANGLO-HOMEO-AYURVEDIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

"Ramayan Saptha" which is being performed by Pandit Radhekrishnaji of Muttra, in absence of Pandit Parmeshwerduttji Sharma, at the A. H. A. Charitable Dispensary Compound, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G. I. P. from Monday, 24th May daily at 8 to 11 p.m. night, will be ended to-day and final ceremonies will be performed at the hands of Dr. R. R. Thakar, the Resident Medical Officer of the charitable dispensary, when Swami Shree Premanandji Saraswatijee, a well-known Ayurved Visharad of Bengal will preside. All who are interested, are invited to attend the function, at 3-30 p.m.

DAILY AT 4, 6-30, & 10 P.M.

Two thrilling stars in a thrilling game of love!
Katharine Hepburn Franchot Tone
in Quality Street
By J. M. BARRIE
with ERIC BLORE • CORA WITHERSPOON
FAY BAINTER • ESTELLE WINWOOD
Directed by George Stevens. A Pandro S. Berman Production.
RKO-RADIO PICTURE

Auction Sales.

Messrs BANKER & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Godrej & Milner Safes, Remington Typewriter, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, Zunda Cabinet, etc.

A Stay upto 20th June only

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

TO-DAY, the 6th JUNE
AT 3 P. M.

EKACH PYALA

WEDNESDAY, the 9th JUNE
AT 3 P. M.

KANHOPATRA

Plans open at the Theatre

11TH GLORIOUS WEEK
The BEST ATTRACTION
in the City

New Theatres Ltd.
(Calcutta)'s
Greatest Hit

THE
PRESIDENT

Starring:—
SAIGAL
Now Drawing Crowded Houses at

THE KRISHNA

TALKIES; : DUBASH THEATRE
Time: Daily 5 and 7-30
Sat., Sun. and Holidays Matinee
at 2-30 p.m.

YET ONE MORE WEEK

To see Bombay Talkies'
Pride Picture

ACHHUT KANYA

Starring: DEVIKA RANI

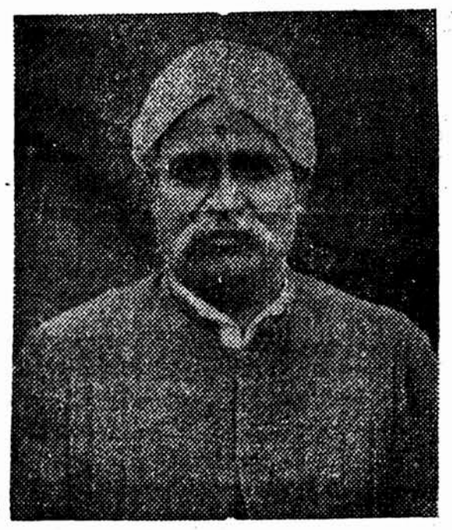
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

2 Shows Daily: 3-30 & 6 P.M.

Extra Shows To-day, Monday and Tuesday at 10 A.M.

ZENANA SHOW
Thursday, 10th June
At 10 A.M.

Dr. H. Mukherji, B.Sc., M.D., (U.S.A.), a specialist of repute in herbal treatment, has arrived in Bombay.



Mr. Krishnarao Muduvedkar, the well-known Kanarese poet and Congressman of Dharwar who will deliver the inaugural address at the 1st anniversary of the Bombay Kannada Sangha at Matunga to-day.

BARODA HONOURS ITS G. O. M.

Praja Mandal Programme For Abbas Week

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, June 3.

"Abbas Week" celebrations have started from all over the State to-day and will continue upto 9th instant. The Praja Mandal will collect funds for the memorial, besides propaganda work. Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of B. P. C. C. will deliver a public lecture on 9th instant.

JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY FINAL

Holders Beaten By Christ Church Old Boys

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Christ Church Old Boys "A" gave a good account of themselves in the final of the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament at the school ground at Byculla, when they defeated the holders, the "Times of India," by 2 goals to nil, this evening.

MR. DALMIA'S DONATION TO RED CROSS

PATNA, June 2.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, it is understood, has donated Rs. 25,000 to the Red Cross Society for building residential quarters for Indian Nurses at Gaya. This is a fresh addition to the long list of donations he has made to Vishwabharati, Hindu University, Patna University and numerous other educational institutions. It is understood that Mr. Dalmia has created a charitable trust to which 75 p.c. of his income will be contributed.—A.P.

Yagnik Demands Investigation Into Peasant Debt

AMALNER, June 3.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik Joint Secretary of the All India Kisan Sabha arrived here yesterday from Nagpur and delivered lectures at a village called Marwad, some six miles from Amalner and also at Gandhi Chowk in this town on the "Programme of the Kisan Sabha".

Mr. Yagnik dwelt at length on the urgent necessity of wiping off all Sahukari debts which had attained fabulous proportions in the Presidency and added that if a full and searching enquiry was made in all Sahukar's debts, some of them would be sent to jail and most of them would have to pay compensation to the peasants.

To-day he is proceeding to Nandurbar to address some meetings and to study the condition of the Bhils in the district and returns to Bombay on Monday.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY RULES

Commons Precedent To Be Followed But Restrictions On Questions!

SIMLA, June 5.

Important new draft rules of procedure for the Punjab Assembly will come up before a Special Committee of the House appointed to consider them which is meeting here on Monday. It is understood the new rules mostly follow those of the House of Commons with certain variations suited to Indian conditions and which have been found expedient in other provincial Assemblies, notably Madras. Among important recommendations is one setting apart Wednesday for non-official business.

QUESTIONS GAGGED

Regarding questions, the new rules lay down, 'inter alia', that they shall not contain reference to newspapers by name, shall not ask whether statements in Press of private individual or unofficial bodies are accurate, shall not be excessive in length, shall not contain quotations, arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, seditious or defamatory statements and shall not ask for information on any matter which is under adjudication.—A.P.

LATE MR. NARAYANA IYER

Ardent Congressman And National Worker

Mr. K. A. Narayana Iyer was an ardent Congressman, in Bombay and elsewhere, had a large circle of friends. He was a man of lovable nature. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, and till the time of his arrest on the Tilak Day (August 1) in 1930 along with the original members of the Congress Working Committee, he was the G. O. C., of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee volunteers.

He is the brother of Mr. K. A. Parameswaran of the "Bombay Chronicle".

At the time of his death, he was in charge of the Akola branch of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society. He leaves behind him a big family and a large circle of friends to moan his loss.

U. P. Minister Leaves For Bombay

CAWNPORE, June 5.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Srivastava, Finance and Industries Minister of the United Provinces Government, left for Bombay this morning to attend a meeting of Finance Ministers.—A.P.

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN THE HOOGLY

One Dead And Several Injured In Serious Accident

CALCUTTA, June 5.

While the s.s. "Homefield" of the B.I.S.N. Company was going out of the dock (Kidderpore) with cargo at about 8 p.m. yesterday, it was involved in a collision with the paddle steamer "Palanpore" belonging to the I. G. N. company off the Botanical Gardens. The result of the collision was that the latter was damaged badly and one of the crew was injured and taken to the hospital where he died. Two others have been detained there while one is missing. The s.s. "Homefield", which was bound for South India, was unloading a cargo of coal in order to return to docks for repairs.—A.P.

AGRICULTURE IN HYDERABAD STATE

Steady Progress Maintained

(From Our Own Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.): (By Mail).

The latest Administration Report of the Hyderabad State Agricultural Department, records a steady progress and that research and experiments continued to form the main features of the work of the Department. The Himayath Sager, Parbhini Main Farms and the Sanga Reddy, Mahbubnagar and Rudrur Cattle Breeding and Poultry Farms continued to be started on these Farms when uniformity had been restored in the soil which had been disturbed in the course of levelling.

The Agricultural Department continued its efforts to maintain and improve the standard of cotton grown in the protected areas with the help of the cotton Cultivation and Transport Act and the licensing system.

4th GLORIOUS WEEK

SANGEET'S
REMARKABLE UNFORGETTABLE, UNCHALLENGEABLY A UNIQUE PICTURE.

Four SPARKLING STARS awhirl on Wings of Songs and Pathos

—: I N :—

JOURNEY'S END

OR

JEEWAN SWAPNA

Starring:—
Miss MEHTAB,
A. HUSSAIN,
MARUTIRAO,
SHANTIDEVI.

It Grips,
It Excites and
It is Crammed with Brilliant Moments

COME & ENJOY IT YOURSELF

AT THE

IMPERIAL

CINEMA.

Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30
On Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinee at 3 p.m.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Prayer To Jupiter Pluvius

By N. J.

The beginning of June is probably the most pivotal period in the life of this "urbs prima in Indis". Your Bombay man is generally very unconcerned about his daily weather. He does not care two hoots for the phases of the calendar; and the thermometer and the barometer are as good as uninvented for him. Few other cities will show less fluctuations in the weather from day to day than Bombay. The humidity, typical of this city, is with us practically the whole of the year, and thus there can be said to be essentially only one season here,—the season of sweating, at any rate for those whose embonpoint excells their angularity. We go nonchalantly from day to day, and month to month, relegating the gods of weather to the limbo of forgotten things.

* * *

The Great Change

But Jupiter Pluvius always makes us sit up and take notice. There is no ignoring him. As May advances and the fag-end of summer arrives, our usual indifference gives way to a lively interest in the atmospherical activities. The prickly heat and the blistered skins make us long for heaven's cooling showers. One religiously begins reading the latest weather reports, and consulting metereological pandits. Even the most pedestrian among us start looking at the sky and scanning those elusive clouds. This is the time when the oracles of the Colaba observatory come into their own and are approached with due reverance for their monsoon prophecies. Our hydrolic engineers, too, choose this very moment—though fortunately they have not done so this year,—to point to the past-diminishing level in the Tansa Lake and to warn us against a water famine. And thus we all start fervently and even frantically praying Jupiter.

Pluvius for rains. Believers and non-believers, rationalists and irrationalists, all feel the urge and out of a million parched throats goes the unanimous prayer for rains. Colombo suddenly attains a mystical significance, for the Indian monsoon first makes itself felt there, in spite of its obivous anomaly.

* * *

Vanishing Trick

And how do we hail those first ambrosial drops—as if it were an event in our lives! We like to feel their balmy coolness, their soothing touch, their healing freshness. "At last—the rain!" —we cry again and again in sheer exstasy. Summer's searching hours are already half-forgotten. The air feels redolent of that first shower. The atmosphere is laden with the subtle smell emanating from the soaked earth. Rain—Rain! "And each raindrop makes some flowret blow." And when the first flush of joy is over, we become more practical and prepare ourselves against the rainy days, which are literally before us. We go abuying new umbrellas and mackintoshes if we cannot coax the old ones to go another season. The shops seem to be suddenly full of those things Everywhere the advent of the new season seems to be evident. While our plutocrats return to the plains from their summer sojourn in the hills, our Government moves up to its monsoon seat in Poona. And those thousands of people in the city who are 'always found sleeping on the footpaths decide to do the vanishing trick, and mysteriously disappear—goodness knows where?

* * * *

Capricious God

Praying for the rains, however, is one of the recognised seasonal events in India from times immemorial. The rain-god is perhaps the most capricious of gods in the whole firmament, and various are the ways devised of flattering and pleasing him. The whole village takes part in those prayers. And if the god does not send his response promptly he is threatened with dire consequences. Sometimes the devotees will start beating huge drums for hours on end, as if to challenge "Varun" to sound his own thunder. And sometimes when the god is particularly refractory, his image is placed under a continuous shower, so as to force him to escape this watery ordeal by sending speedy rain. It no doubt sounds all very primitive and absurd, but the spirit of faith is yet there even in these sophisticated times, as was revealed last year when a prominent municipality in India adopted a resolution to offer public prayers for rain in that city.

* * * *

Very Life

The budget of the Government of India was often described in days gone by as a gamble in rain. It was really very appropriate considering that India is mainly an agricultural country. If rain is a mere phase in the city-dweller's life, to a villager it represents the very life itself. Around the rainy season his whole existence revolves. On the right amount of rain depends his whole future. Absence is as bad as excess. Rain moreover must be well-regulated to be of any advantage to him It is thus verily the heavens which determine the destinies of ninety per cent of India's population and it is no wonder then that their hearts always go in supplication to the sky!

FUN FROM MATHEMATICS

Magic Squares And Skyscrapers

To those who remember "Arithmetic," multiplication tables and fractions as bugbears, it is puzzling to learn that to-day mathematics is to some extent a sport that lies with contract bridge puzzles and other fads of the hour. The present appeal lies in the fun of solving mathematical puzzles, or in astounding one's associates with new mathematical tricks during recreation periods writes Mr. L. L. Butler in the "New York Times."

So popular has this pastime become that mathematics clubs are being formed in many schools and universities, and games based on the juggling of numbers are in growing demand. Even the time-honoured formulas of classroom, such as the famous pons asinorum, are brought into play. Squares within squares ar built upon the sturdy right-angled triangle and the hoary hypotenuse. And the proof of the aged theorem is demonstrated anew in a series of neat calculations that will arouse the interest of the least mathematically minded student in a way that the patient explanations of the professor never could.

The basis of many mathematical puzzles is the "magic square" —a square divided into multiple squares with numbers placed therein that will add to a given number in any direction, up, down, across and diagonally.

FIGURE COMBINATIONS.

This is the simplest form, though magic squares are elaborated into strange and astounding figures. Also, there are magic triangles, hexagons, octagons, &c.; and circles, or cubes. There is infinite variety possible in figure combination due to the fact that "ours is a decimal system of counting," according to Royal Vale Heath, considered an authority on recreational mathematics

Not only does Mr. Heath accomplish extraordinary things with endless rows of numbers, but he puts them into beautiful forms—designs that rival the snowflake's intricacy and beauty. The Magic Clock, is a Heath device. (The difference between the outer two numbers on the clock equals the hour. The difference between the outer two numbers added to the higher number equals the minutes The sum of the squares of the outer two numbers is equal to the square of the number of minutes.)

Other magic squares more complicated are evolved in the forms of a Manhattan skyscraper—architecturally correct; or a skeleton building whose steel ribs are converted into magic squares; and amusing designs of a policeman animals and what not.

Thus the beauty of our numerical system is put into concrete form. In his book, "Mathematic," Mr. Heath writes of the "number patterns," as "each pattern having its own particular motif and theme just as though it were a symphony in numbers." Besides the designs of artistic effect he works out some "pretty arrangements" with the figures from one to nine, such as the following:

$$1 \times 8 + 1 = 9$$
$$12 \times 8 + 2 = 98$$
$$123 \times 8 + 3 = 987$$
$$1234 \times 8 + 4 = 9876$$
$$12345 \times 8 + 5 = 98765$$
$$123456 \times 8 + 6 = 987654$$
$$1234567 \times 8 + 7 = 9876543$$
$$12345678 \times 8 + 8 = 98765432$$
$$123456789 \times 8 + 9 = 987654321$$

And there are the parlour tricks—quite simple when you know how—of finding out the unsuspecting one's age; giving instantly the sum of a long list of numbers; and such parlour magic as telling the playing card which you have in mind, or naming the hand that holds the penny. All worked by an agile process of mental arithmetic.

The present games and forms of mathematical tricks may be new, but the magic square is as old as mathematics itself. For centuries it has been known and used in the ancient countries of India. Persia, Egypt and Arabia, where it was thought to possess magic powers indeed, and often was regarded as a symbol of good fortune. In fact a magic square engraved upon a stone was frequently worn as an amulet.

A famous magic square is that which is depicted in the well-known engraving, "Melancholia," by Albrecht Duerer, a German artist of the sixteenth century; melancholy in that day meaning thought rather than grief.

So through the ages the magic square has come as the tool of the learned. It remained for the present generation to convert the ancient tool into a parlour tricks

GEMS OF THOUGHT

(COLLECTED BY S. Y. SATKAMI)

One thorn of experience is worth a dozen roses of theory.

* * *

An aim in life is the only fortune worth the finding; and it is not to be found in foreign land, but in the heart itself.—R. L. Stevenson.

* * *

Habits are the daughters of action, they nurse their mother, and produce daughters after her image, but far more beautiful and prosperous.—ANON.

* * *

To youth I have but three words of counsel—Work, Work, Work.—BISMARK.

The law of Life is to do what is right, and avoid what is wrong in thought, word and action—E. R. HALL.

* * *

Content is natural wealth.—SOCRATES.

* * *

Crowns of thorns for the wise, crowns of glory for the fool—such has been the popular award since the world began.—ANON.

* * *

Within is the fountain of good and it will ever bubble up if you will ever dig.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

* * *

You can't dodge the worst by sitting down and hoping for the best.—ANON.

TWOPENNY "KEEP FIT" CLASSES

Keep-fit classes at 2d a time were approved by the London County Council Education Committee last month.

Fifty classes will be established at evening institutes in the 1937-38 session.

Payment separately for each class instead of one payment for the whole course will, it is believed, be easier for those whose physical endurance is not equal to their enthusiasm.

CATS TO WEAR COLLARS

Cats in Berlin must in future wear collars bearing the names and addresses of their owners.

The regulation is part of a scheme to deal with a plague of stray cats with which the city is infested.

LONDON SPORTS LETTER

Some Sidelights On Tennis Aces

(From Our Sports Correspondent).

LONDON, May 19.

No selection in the teams for the Test trial at Lord's on Saturday, May 22, was more unexpected than that of C. R. Maxwell. He has been chosen for the North and will keep wicket, but the interesting point about his selection is that he is a Southern product. What is more, he was missed by Surrey.

Maxwell learnt his cricket at Brighton College, where five years ago he was one of the best school cricketers of the year. He was an opening batsman and scored 1,027 runs for an average of 69. He had six centuries to his credit, and as wicket-keeper accounted for 35 batsmen. It was not surprising that he developed into a first-class wicket-keeper, for he was coached by W. H. V. Levett, the game master at the college.

When Maxwell came to London he played for the Young Amateurs of Surrey, and also did quite well in Surrey trial matches. Then he got a job in Nottingham, and was lost to the country of his birth. He has played one or two outstanding innings for Sir Julien Cahn's elevens. Once when six wickets were down for 50 he hit 74 in 90 minutes against Martindale and Constantine: while against Leicestershire two seasons ago he scored 268 in a seventh wicket stand with F. W. C Newman, the former Dulwich all-rounder. These two actually put on 336 runs in 170 minutes.

Maxwell completed his residential qualification for Nottinghamshire last year and made his debut in county cricket. He had six innings in county games, and his best effort was to make top score, 52, against Surrey at the Oval. Although he did not make any other big scores, his wicket-keeping attracted attention, and he was honoured by being chosen to play for the Gentlemen against the Players at Lord's Maxwell is the dark horse of the trial. If, as seems likely, he justifies his selection. Surrey will have cause to regret that he moved to the Midlands.

KEEN BANK HOLIDAY CRICKET.

If every day's cricket was as full of interests as the Bank Holiday play between Middlesex and Sussex was there would be no more talk of the game losing its grip on the public. There were no centuries, no wonderful bowling performances. But it was just a day of intensely keen cricket, with some breezy batting and some remarkably keen fielding on the part of Sussex. All through the day there was nothing cramped or stody, and everyone seemed intent on making the game brighter.

A CAMBRIDGE PROBLEM.

The business of picking a wicket-keeper is worrying the captains of both Oxford and Cambridge. The trouble is a superfluity of riches. Consider Mark Tindall's problem at Cambridge. He has to choose between S. C. Griffith and P. A. Gibb. Both men are Blues. they are equally good as wicket-keeper, and each is worth his place in the team as a batsman. This is a problem we would gladly leave with Mark Tindall. Oxford's situation is even more perplexing. Roger Kimpton is a good 'keeper, a useful batsman and bowler, and an excellent man in the field. Because of Kimpton's versatality. Michael Matthews got in as wicket-keeper. He did finely and is also a good bat. Now, however, Harrow have sent up an outstanding keeper, Robin Wetherley, who in Lanca

A Surprising Selection For Cricket Test Trial At Lords

shire's first innings last week, conceded only two byes and one leg bye. Add to that the fact that N. S. Knight, who did splendid work behind the stumps in 1934. is still "up."

TENNIS TALK.

This season there are many who will have the opportunity of seeing great lawn-tennis players at Wimbledon or at other not-so-magnificent meetings. There will be many who are ready not only to admire but to learn, and it is perhaps worth while to indicate the particular strokes for which some great players have become famous. Given the right seeing eye, and the ability to visualise afterwards the particular stroke, it is by proper observation that a player improves by his own observation more than by that absorbed at second hand from his coach. F. J. Perry is appearing in company with H. E. Vines, W. T. Tilden, and others in London and elsewhere. Perry's smash should be noted; it is made from right to left, the unusual direction, and is a beautiful exhibition of one of the game's rarest strokes. Contrary to what so many text-books or some coaches will say, it is not true that it is a "natural" stroke, or that, given a good service, a good smash naturally follows. Take Tilden for example. For long he was the owner of one of the world's most wonderful and consistent services. the real "cannon ball," but he has never been the owner of a convincing smash. Admire Perry's forehand, but do not try to copy it; it is entirely individual, and its excellence is only apparent which it is supplemented by his eager dash for the net and his own fine volleying. Imitators drive forget about that lightning dash and mastery of the volley. Perhaps it is as well to ignore what one is unable to imitate.

VINE'S PERFECT SERVICE.

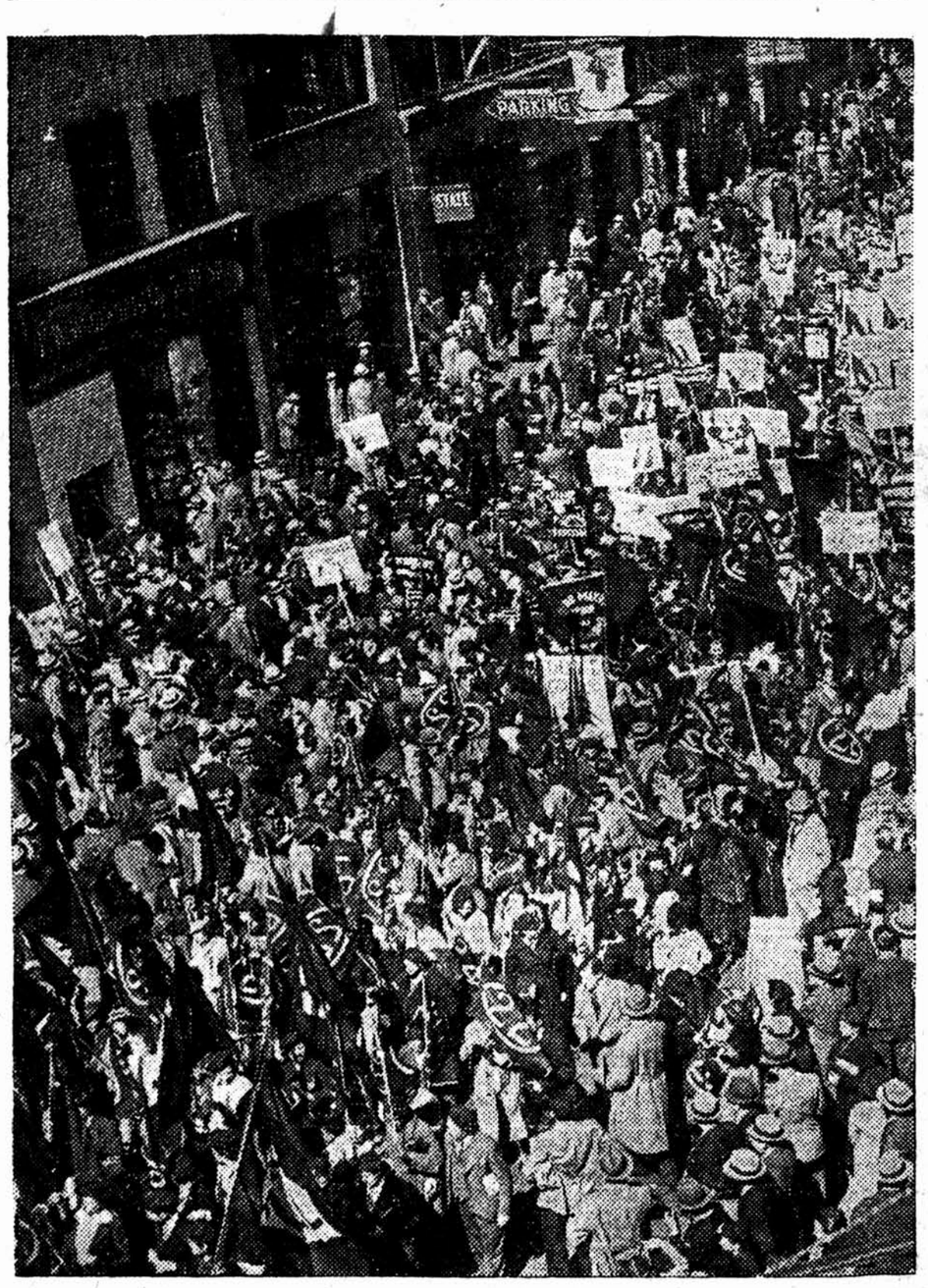
Admire Vine's service and note how it is made according to the best teaching, that the feet are not uneasy, that the weight is properly transferred, and that no great effort is signalled, nor is there any grunting. The best service is noiseless and effortless, because the right muscles only are employed. Admire also Vines's use of the drop shot, often from the base-line, on the back-hand; a rare shot this. The Senorita Lizana has a good drop shot; the shot should be delivered with plenty of back cut and little advertisement. An old, old stroke this, but is more effective in breaking rhythm and inducing exasperation—unless, of course, one includes the net cord, that most unfair hazard of the game. Note the position of Senorita Lizana's feet on the back-hand and compare them with Austin's, and they will be found to agree. Do not seek models of service from either Austin or Senorita Lizana nor regard Vines's back-hand as a masterstroke. Admire Tuckey's service, in particular the second delivery with plenty of kick and pace. Tilden's second service was somewhat similar. Admire Tuckey's fine example of an early hit forehand, but flee his version of the backhand.

AUSTIN'S GROUND-STROKES.

Austin is good as an example for ground-strokes, as his stance is so measured and his body turn so obvious that he might almost be imagined to be giving a lesson to the stands. G. P. Hughes gives a lesson in lobbing he has had to become a good lobber in order to protect a relatively weak backhand. F. Parker, an American, will be seen; he has one of the best backhands, a fine "drop," but not a great forehand. "Bitsy" Grant will probably be seen; he shows what courage, pertinacity, control of the ball, and activity can achieve. Activity counts enormously if one is not a great stroke maker. H. L. Doherty has this gift. There is the backhand of Budge, a fine and individual stroke, but not beautiful, for Budge is not a maker of beautiful strokes, which is odd in a great player such as he undoubtedly is. Do not try to imitate Budge; his backhand is like Perry's forehand. G. Von Gramm makes beautiful strokes, imitate them if you can!

GERMANS FOR AUSTRALIA.

It is now definite that a German tennis team will go to Australia this year. Mr. Norman Brookes, the president of the Australian L. T. A., is now in Europe, and one of his jobs is that of making certain that von Cramm will be in the German team. This should not be difficult, for I am told that Von Cramm is keen to make the trip. He would be a great attraction in Australia, where there are plenty of players to extend him, such as A. K. Quist, V. B. MacGrath, H. H. Crawford, and J. Bromwich.



A veritable tossing ocean of placards and banners carried by celebrants of "May Day" in the annual New York parade.

MAHARANI'S 119 YEAR-OLD PARROT

"Aunt Popsy" Enjoys London Play From Royal Box

A very old lady—aged 119 to be exact—sat in the royal box at the Playhouse Theatre, London, (last month), at the first play she had ever seen.

She was Aunt Popsy, the world's most precious parrot, and devoted companion of her master, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, nephew of cricketer "Ranji".

She watched the play from her master's shoulder.

Aunt Popsy met the parrot Boney, mere youngster of fifty, who has an important role in the play "White-oaks".

Boney in his cage on the stage was uproariously noisy. His language was at times nautical. "Shiver me timbers", he said. And Aunt Popsy just screeched with joy.

At the meeting there was much goggling of eyes, cocking of heads, and fluttering of feathers.

Boney seemed speechless with surprise, but Aunt Popsy, to show off, whisted the dog, sang a song, and asked for a cup of tea

After which, feeling her 119 years she tucked her head under her wing and went to sleep.

Boney went back to work.—"The Sunday Express".

During a lesson in "Hygiene" in a school the teacher pointed out how dangerous was the habit of spitting "One of the first rules of hygiene is therefore: "Do not spit. Can anyone give me another important rule?"

"Yes, Teac[illegible] small girl. "Keep off the grass."

One of the rural reconstruction centres of the Adarsha Seva Sangha.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN GWALIOR STATE

Activities Of Adarsha Seva Sangha

(From A Correspondent).

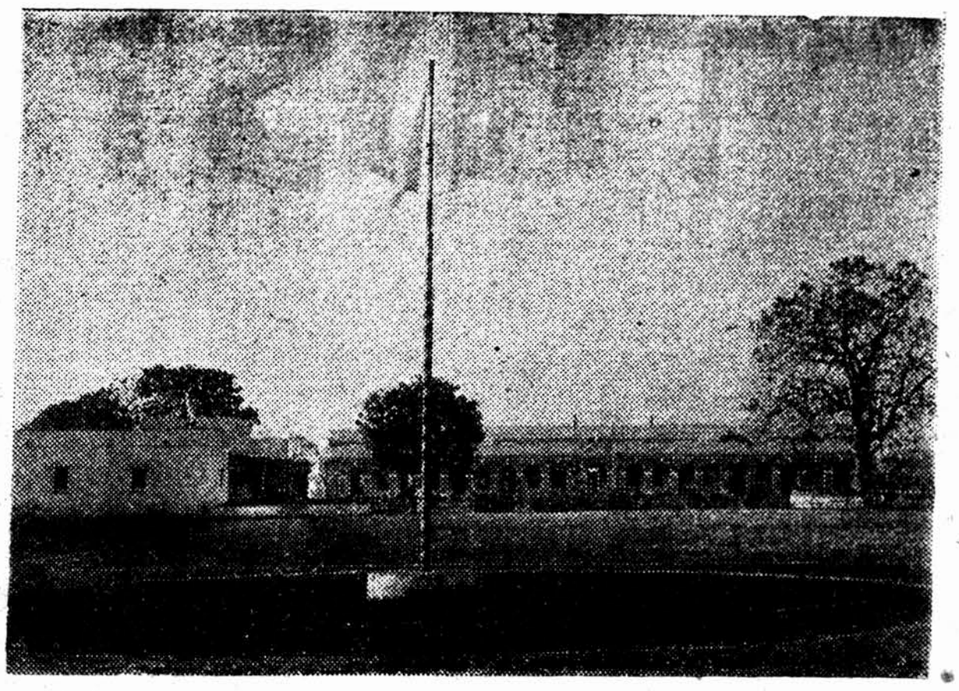
Adarsh Seva Sangha, which has been running several nation-building activities of education, rural reconstruction, khadi production, Harijan work, etc., for the last 16 years in about a hundred villages of Pohri Jagir, Gwalior State, is the pioneer public body of Gwalior and Central India.

Its tiny beginning was made by Pt. Gopal Krishnaji Puranik in the year 1921, by starting Adarsh-Vidyalaya, at village Bhatnawar of Pohri. It should be noted that in those days people were going from villages to cities and public workers were running from Indian States to British India. For the first few years the institution was put to very severe test. The public took the workers for Christian missionaries who would convert their children to Christianity. The State also viewed the workers with suspicion. And it was an uphill affair to finance the whole institution of an unknown place by begging funds from British India. But within ten years the apathy of the State and the people began to give place to sympathy and appreciation. The entire work began to be shouldered by graduate life-member workers of the Sangha. Messrs. Birla Bros. began to contribute 1,200 rupees annually and the local Jagirdar, Lieut.-Col. Sardar M. N. Sitole also began to help it with Rs. 4 300 annually

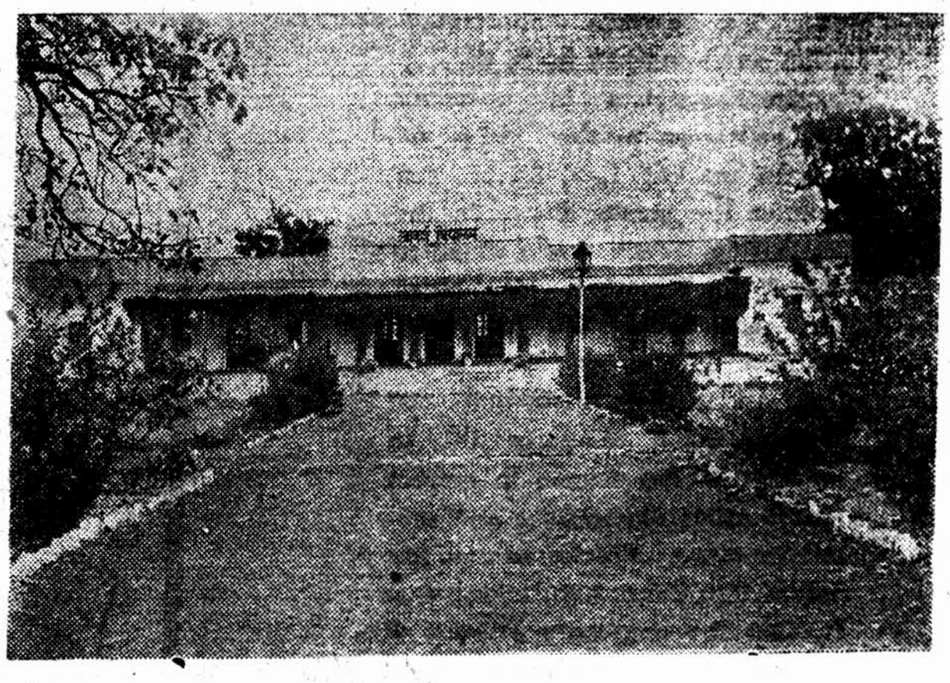
Present Activities

The Sangha is conducting one free High School—Adarsh-Vidyalaya,—imparting compulsory industrial training. Its portals are open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or sex. The Sangha has its headquarters at its own colony, Krishnaganj, where there are several pucca buildings worth over Rs. 75,000. The Khadi production work with dyeing and printing is being carried in about 75 villages, by which several starving souls are getting their bread. The rural uplift work goes on in about ten villages, where Ramayana reading, newspaper reading, village income and expenditure recording, free medicine supplying, improved farming, etc., are carried on. Education of Bhils is conducted at the centres of the Sangha. Public health and temperance is also a side activity of the Sangha.

The Sangha has very heavily suffered owing to the Harijan work. Inter-dining at the Sangha's headquarters was in vogue since the year 1928, but a scouting dinner away in the jungle was misrepresented by certain orthodox people in July, 1934. Consequently, an application mainly stating that the Sangha was working for the destruction of Hinduism was sent to the Gwalior State authorities. Without giving the Sangha any chance for explanation, the Jagirdar Sahib was ordered to withdraw all his support and to take back the creditably managed education department of his Jagir. Now, once again, the Sangha is put to great financial trouble. Within the last two years it has spent Rs. 18,829-13-9. All the money had to be collected from British India. We trust the enlightened Maharaja of Gwalior will look into the matter and will help the Sangha, so that the youthful energies of the workers, instead of wasted in begging from place to place, may be spent in the betterment of the Gwalior peasantry.



Main boarding-house building.



Adarsha Vidyalaya High School building at Krishnaganj Colony, Pohri (Gwalior State) conducted by the Adarsha Seva Sangha.

SAGAR'S Love Sick "JAGIRDAR" will announce the Results of "KULVADHU" Competition.

32 LUCKY WINNERS SHARE **Rs. 750/-**

Special "Curfew" Shows
Daily at 3 & 6 p. m.

Stupendous gate crashing picture. With an evergreen appeal to every human heart whatever its politics.

Sagar Movietone's

"JAGIRDAR"

Starring: MOTILAL SURENDRA
with BIBBO, YAKUB, MAYA, PANDE, BHUDDO and others
Directed by:—MEHBOOB

Results will be announced immediately after the Interval in all the shows: On Saturday & Sunday only

A Grand Gala Programme

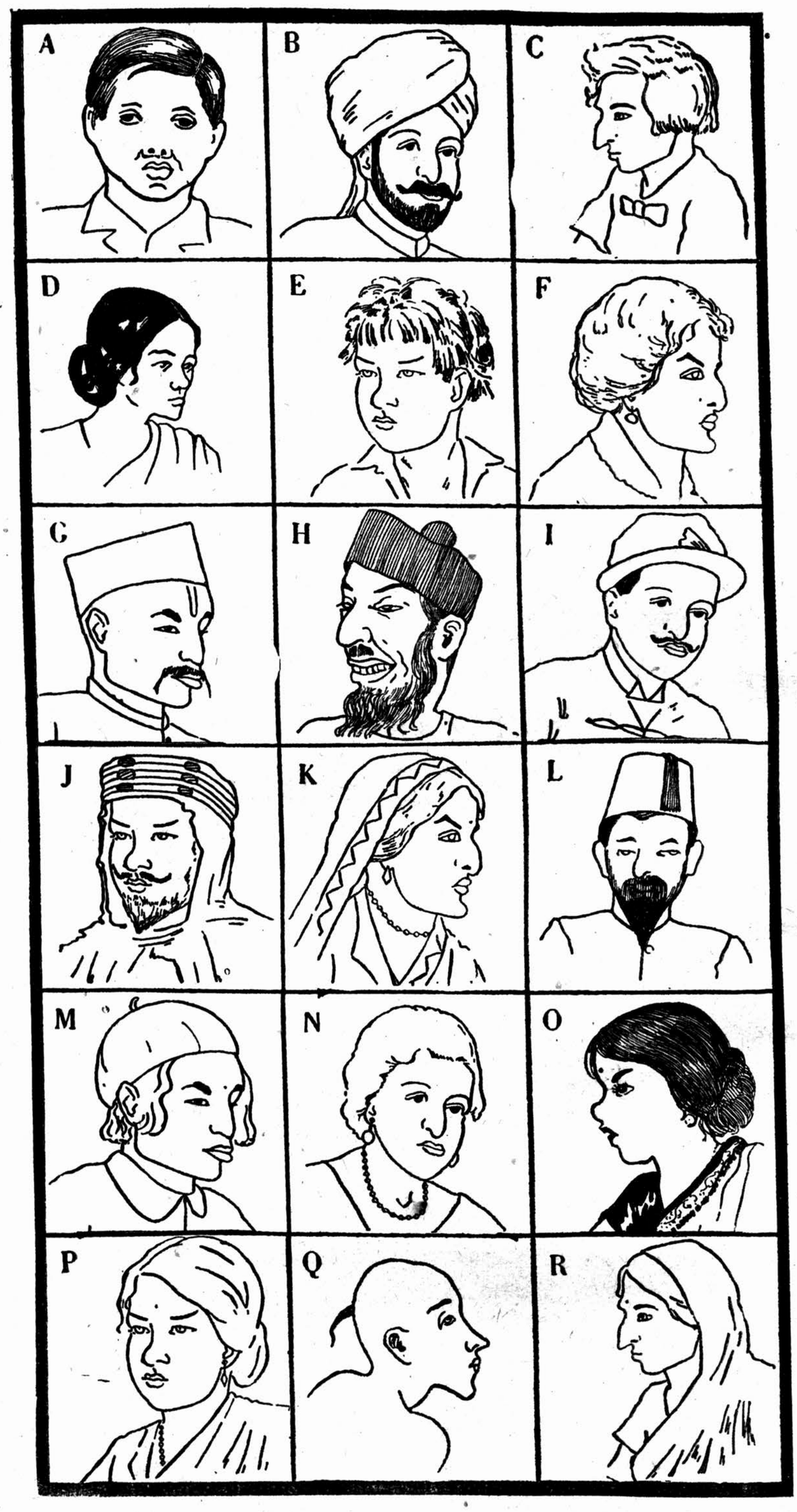
On Sunday morning at 9-30 at

ROXY Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

"THIS? OR THAT?"

"THIS ? OR THAT ?"

In this competition you are asked to use your little intelligence to find out the ingenuity of persons in disguising themselves to escape from your observation. The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C..... disguise themselves in different ways as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3..... For instance the person shown in the illustration "H" has disguised himself by removing his beard and moustache. He has also changed his dress. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of the other illustrations and submit as many Entries as you like before 16th June, 1937, taking care to send the aggregate amount of Entrance Fee at the rate of eight annas for each Entry Coupon. Kindly do not forget to observe the Rules and conditions of this Competition.



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 16th June 1937 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

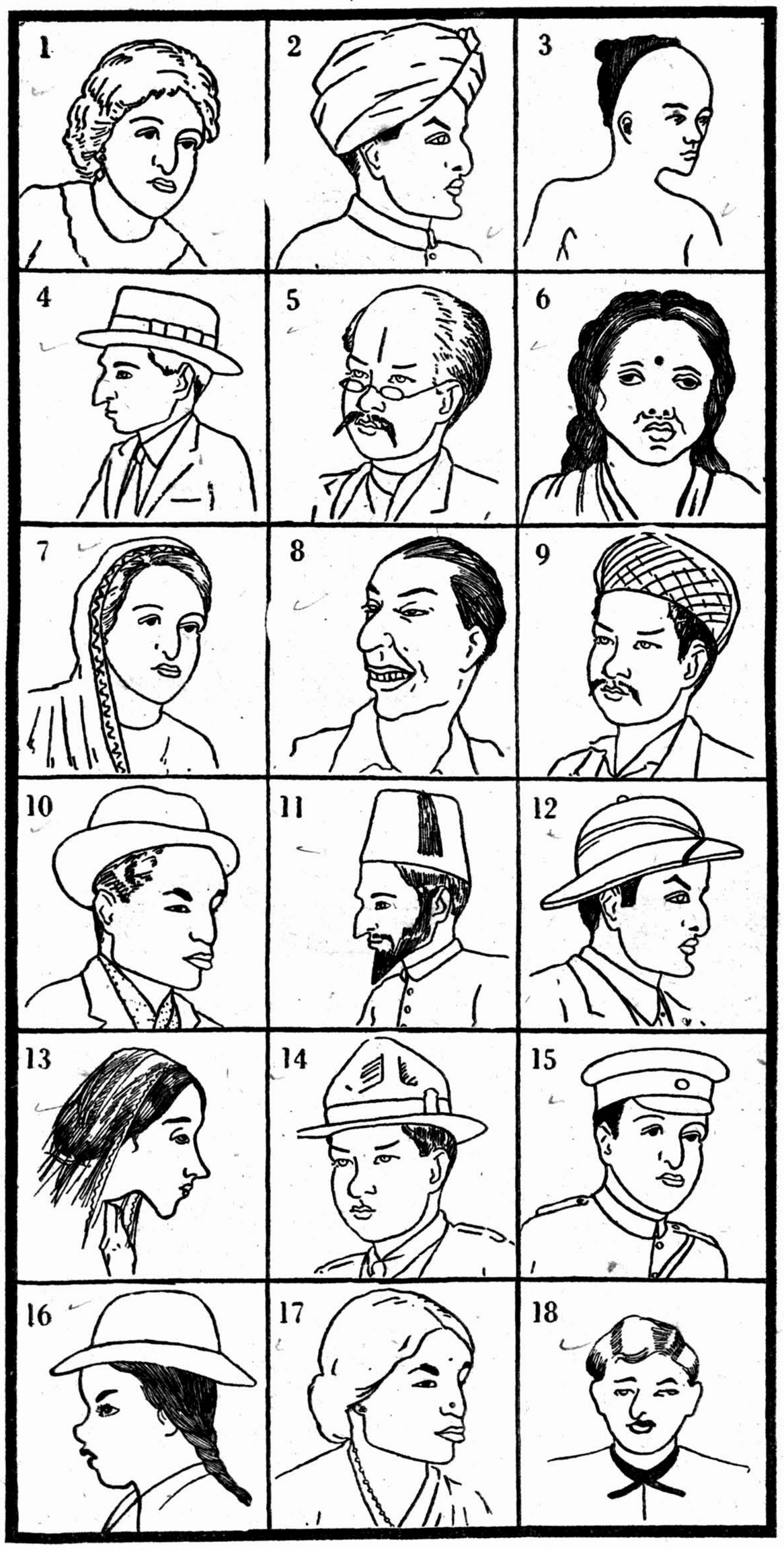
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O., BOMBAY.

COMPETITION
Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

16th June. 1937

9. In no case, any entrance, fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

ENTRY COUPON

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I have read rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

INTER-ARTS RESULTS

1,755 Out Of 3,044 Pass Exam; 58%

Results of the Intermediate Arts Examination were declared at the University Buildings, this afternoon.

1,755 out of the 3,044 candidates have been declared successful, the percentage being 58.

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The results of candidates Nos. 503 and 1717 are reserved.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.A. Examination:—

Nos. 11, 70, 1487, 1698, 1839, 1917, 1998, 2194, 2295, 2378, 2417, 2702, 2814.

PRIZES & SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hughlings Prize has been awarded to B. K. Karanjia.

The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize goes to G. N. Dike.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship also goes to G. N. Dike.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships go to M.H.H.E. Memon and R. M. Memon.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship has been awarded to P. C. Shah.

The Wordsworth Scholarship & Prize goes to D. B. Chandavarkar.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Usha Mehta.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship goes to A. D. Joshi.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship goes to D. M. Katrak.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship has been awarded to U. S. Pandit.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship goes to J. H. Rahimtoola.

The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship goes to L. D. Shelke.

The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship goes to Miss Joan Joyce Vas.

YOUR CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE

NO FAILURE IN

MATRIC

Students should pass this examination at the first chance. But for that from the very beginning their foundation of English and Mathematics must be solid. If a student does not understand English, he is not be able to grasp other subjects properly.

In the SARDAR HIGH SCHOOL all subjects are taught through English by experienced and trained teachers from the Ist Standard. Hence there is no possibility of their failing in English or Maths. That is why our results were 66 per cent.

Gujratis, Parsis, Mahomedans, Hindus and Christians admitted.

Apply for admission at 379, Lamington Rd. premises, or Shroff House, Khetwadi Back Road

BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED

AT

INTER ARTS EXAM. 1938

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CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINES

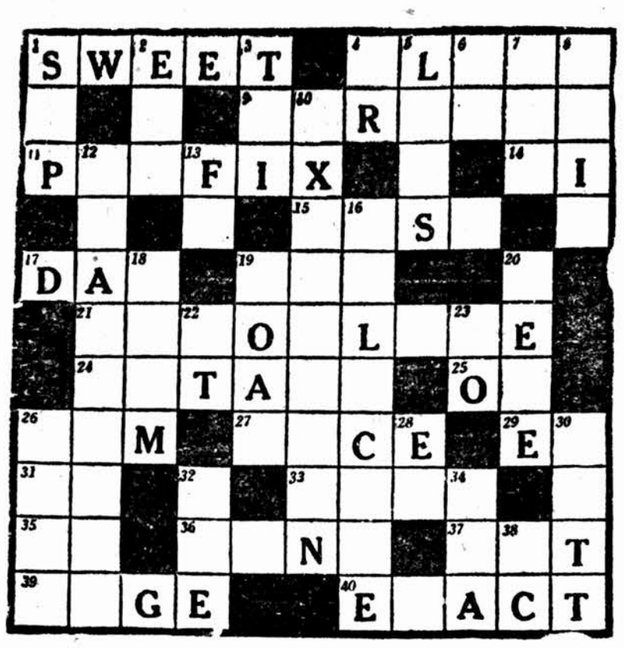
CLUES ACROSS

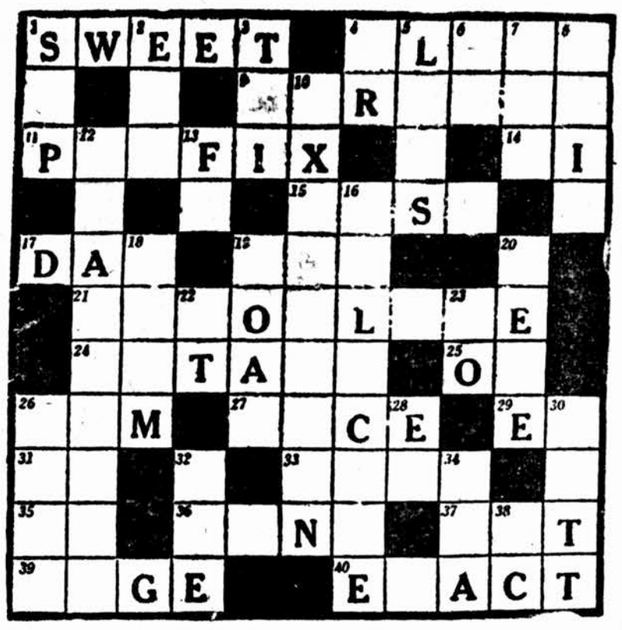
1. What a girl is supposed to be at the age of seventeen.
4. A shade of green.
9. A kind of water needed with Chhota Peg.
11. Opposite to Suffix.
14. Ticket Inspector's official designation.
15. Gives one an idea of rest.
17. A blow.
19. Initials for Fram Makooji Lala.
21. A type of flying machine.
24. A plant widely grown in Temperate Regions.
25. A Conjunction.
26. Unit of electrical resistance.
27. These generally frighten gentler sex.
29. The word used daily by Printers.
31. If a hawker does not listen to this he generally gets a kick.
33. Brewers cannot do without it.
35. First two initials of an Indian Railway.
36. Gives you an idea of negation.
37. Process to fill the stomach.
39. Your razor is no good if this is not sharp.
40. In certain Astronomical calculations this word is helpful.

CLUES DOWN

1. Liquid is the centre of attraction in this word.
2. The other word for before.
3. If the last letter was "J" instead of "I" you could not have missed it in Agra.
4. Gold.
5. A Damsel.
6. A Pronoun disliked by mothers when it is used for a baby in their arms.
7. You will have to call him if your pet dog is ill.
8. This is what we have to do before publishing this Journal.
10. A Student's consolation when he fails in examination.
12. Beak shaped.
13. Abbreviation for Father.
16. To place.
18. Only fate can drive one to it.
19. When it rises suddenly it is beyond control.
20. Certain birds cannot help liking it.
22. With a cypher in between the answer would have been NOT.
23. It is a definite negative expression.
26. A kind of curve
28. With a "Y" at the head it would have been a case of affirmative.
30. A price disliked by those in hunt for discounts.
32. Quite often goes with ginger.
34. They say it is slow poison.
38. A kind of electrical current.

RULES AND CONDITIONS ARE PRINTED OVERLEAF





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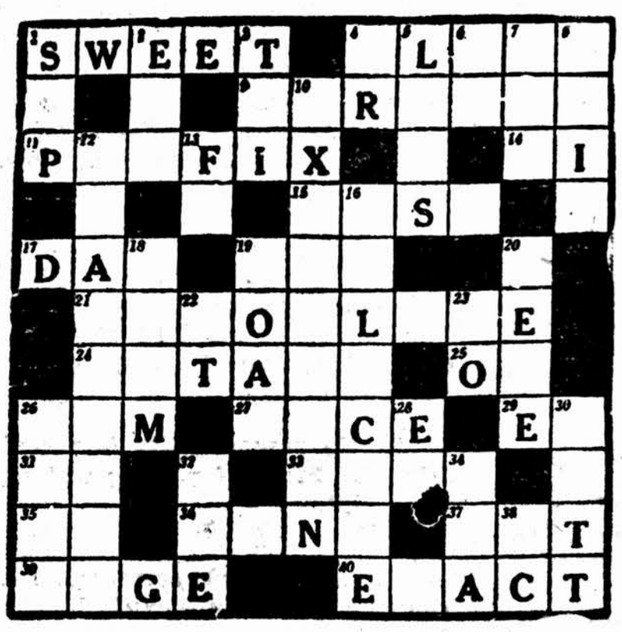

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PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS. Mr., Mrs., Miss.

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2. The Entrance Fee in Chronicle Crossword No. 2 is Eight Annas nett for each Entry Square Coupon. There are no so-called free entries. When sending the Entry Squares care must be taken to cut across the dotted lines and the whole space containing four squares (whether all filled in or not) must be sent intact. Kindly give your name and address in legible Block Capital Letters to avoid confusion and/or disqualification.

3. Solutions of Chronicle Crossword No. 2 will be accepted only on our printed Entry Square Coupons. Send as many entries as you like remembering that each entry coupon must be accompanied with eight annas nett. For your reference elsewhere in this issue we give 4 smaller squares for keeping copies only. These small squares are NOT to be used as entry coupons. Reference Chamber's Dictionary.

4. Remit the entrance fee in whatever way you like. The only thing you will have to see is that the fee of eight annas nett for each entry square coupon is received by us. Cash payments with Entries will be received at the Bombay Chronicle Office during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

5. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

6. All altered, corrected, mutilated, disfigured or illegible entry coupons will be disqualified.

7. Employees of the "Bombay Chronicle" and allied publications are not allowed to compete.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1937, the Closing Date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

9. Under no circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

10. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

11. Any entry not complying with the above-mentioned Rules and Conditions will be disqualified.

CLOSING ON THURSDAY JUNE 24th 1937.

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India Is One And Indivisible

States' Peoples' Struggle Is Part Of Independence Movement

Nariman's Presidential Address At Deccan States' Peoples' Conference

KUDCHI (Belgaum): June 5.

"There is no doubt that there is a section amongst the Indian States' subjects which still believes that the Congress is hostile, if not indifferent, to the interests and affairs of the Indian States' subjects and they make a legitimate grievance, protesting and complaining that to a section in the Congress, the Indian States' subjects are like step-children of the country and the Congress is sought to be kept as an organisation only for the redemption, emancipation and relief of the other part called British India.

"There is another extreme section amongst the States' subjects, which desires to go the full length and wants the Congress to be involved in all the internal disputes, quarrels and even petty grievances in all the Indian States, thus imposing almost an impossible task on the Congress. To my mind, the real attitude and position of the Congress lies in a middle course between these two extremes. Neither of these, allow me to assure you, represents the real official Congress point."

Thus declared Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding over the 11th session of the Deccan States' People's Conference, held here to-day.

Congress Transformation

Continuing Mr. Nariman said: "About a generation ago, the Indian National Congress was a mere academical political body, concerned only with the removal of local grievances by soft and impotent methods of pleading and petitioning. It is natural that, with the narrower outlook and with limited resources, it was neither possible nor feasible for the Congress in those days to go beyond the limits of the so-called British India. But since these days, the Indian National Congress has turned that corner and has become a live, active, forceful, aggressive, national political organisation with a wider outlook and a comprehensive and higher goal of national emancipation and freedom for the country, with direct action as its methods. With the awakening of mass consciousness and spread of political education, the idea has universally spread of a united nation of the whole country, and the removal of artificial administrative, territorial, barriers has been the task before the Congress, so that since nearly a generation past the Indian National Congress has refused to recognise the division of India into these internal compartments between British India and Indian States.

Indivisible Whole

"To all patriotic Indians and to real and genuine political organisations like the Congress, India is one indivisible whole, and Mahatma Gandhi correctly echoed the national sentiment when he declared in the second Round Table Conference. "If one can divide the body into two parts, you may divide India into two parts." Therefore, if even to-day there is any lurking suspicion in the minds of anybody that the so-called Indian India, at least as far as its people and subjects are concerned, is looked upon by any important political section in India as in any way separate or different from any other part of the country, I must appeal to them to dispel that suspicion the people of the country at least should refuse to recognise these distinctions

United Effort Needed

Urging the need for a united effort to prevent the Federation Mr. Nariman said:—

"I think it would be better for us now to concentrate on the future task rather than waste our time and energy in trying to probe into the past, regretting the sins of omission and commission and criticising and condemning as to what should have been done and what left undone. Therefore, let us boldly face the future and even becoming wiser by our past mistakes, let us see if we can avoid the pitfalls into which we have fallen by our past error."

The immediate future for the Indian States' subjects is at all cost and sacrifice to prevent the impending Federation and so far as I could see, the larger task before British India of ending the Act, includes this main task before the States' subjects also. Therefore let us put our shoulders together. Let British India and Indian States' subjects make one united final effort to prevent this impending disaster, by ending the whole Act.

Sailing In Same Boat

Thus the task before us both is the same; we must realise that we all are sailing in the same boat and we must sink or swim together, British Imperialism is our common opponent and British India and Indian States are but two different fronts of the same struggle against the same common enemy. And the Congress preaches the same maxim before both these classes of fighters, namely, the maxim of self-help and self-reliance.

For Congressmen fighting for 'Poorna Swaraj' for the whole of India, Congress appeals and warns not to trust or rely upon this or that political party in Great Britain or expect any foreign or external help. They must win their freedom by their own efforts, by suffering and sacrifice for the cause.

So also for the Indian States' subjects, the primary responsibility and main burden of the internal struggle must be borne by them, though they have every claim for support, sympathy, co-operation and co-ordination from the rest of the country. Hence the immediate urgent task is the ending of the Act and with it to end the impending disaster of the Federation.

Whatever happens to the so-called provincial autonomy, whether the deadlock is ended or the Act is strangulated, the fate of the impending Federation seems to be pretty well sealed unless a miracle happens to save it. Because, though the bogus provincial autonomy has some apologists for its defence, so far as we are aware, there is not a single political school of thought in the country that does not stand for the complete rejection of the Federation scheme as is chalked out in the Act. The National Congress, whilst rejecting the whole Act, has laid special emphasis on

K. F. Nariman.

the immediate task of rejection of the Federation.

Wreck Federation

The Muslim League as well as all other important Muslim organisations, are pledged to wrecking the Federation, though their attitude, unfortunately, towards the other part may be different. Whatever is left of the Liberals and Constitutionalists, they are as strong in condemnation as the the rest of political India. Thus wise people of both the Indian States as well as British India are combined to see at least that that part of the Act does not even begin to function in the country. In that respect even the Indian Princes are halting and hesitating; they are as it were sitting on the fence."

Prince By Extravagance

Urging the necessity of preventing needless and extravagant expenditure of the Princes Mr. Nariman said when all the nation-building departments, including education, sanitation, irrigation, medical aid and the rest were made to starve for want of funds, when poor peasants were pinched out of their last penny to swell the State Treasury, it was sinful and an unpardonable crime against humanity to indulge in needless and extravagant expenditure.

Liberty Of Thought

Referring to the liberty of Press and person in the Indian States Mr. Nariman said:—

"Howsoever incredible it may appear, still it is true in most of the first-class States that even non-political public meetings such as for condolences and congratulations and any civic functions, cannot be held without the previous sanction of the State authorities and any public speech which has been submitted for censorship cannot be delivered from a public platform.

In such an uncivilised state of affairs, it would be future to expect liberty of press and person and security of property. That such a semi-barbarous state of affairs should still exist in most of these Indian States under the aegis of the so-called British democratic government is one of the modern political wonders of the world."

Concluding Mr. Nariman said:

"The States' Subjects' Conference must inspire some trust, confidence, respect and even affection amongst the millions of the States' subjects whose lot is cast on the tender mercies of these petty and big autocrats, so that both the All-India States' People's Conference as well as different Provincial organisations should be looked upon by the masses of Indian States, with some awe, respect, inspiration and hope as the Indian National Congress is looked upon to-day by the vast millions in British India. To achieve that much desired end, I should humbly submit suggestions for radical changes in and overhauling of the present constitution, as well as in their methods, programme and policy.

So long as the Indian National Congress was a mere deliberative debating body and had confined its activities to the annual gathering, specifying and passing of several omnibus resolutions, its scope, influence, prestige, power and strength were limited and confined to a few intellectuals: it had not penetrated into the hearts and minds of millions of masses inhabiting in lakhs of villages.

Profiting by the experience of that larger organisation, the Indian States' Subjects' Conferences must also now try to widen the scope and to expand their activities and descend from the intellectual heights into lower and vaster plains, penetrating right into the villages and come into direct contact with dumb masses in thousands of villages within the States' limits."—United Press.

FIRE IN FORT

Spontaneous Combustion Sets Old Oriental Building Ablaze

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Flora Fountain area was thrown into great commotion shortly after 2 o'clock, this afternoon, when several Fire Brigades rushed to the area in response to a fire alarm.

In a corner on the top-floor of the five-storeyed Old Oriental Building, said to be owned by Mahomed Yusuf Gardi, fire broke out and in less than 7 minutes the fire engines were on the scene.

In about 25 minutes the fire was brought under control by the prompt action of the Fire Brigade.

It is surmised that the fire broke out as a result of spontaneous combustion caused by the heat. The roof of tarred wood caught fire.

At the time of going to Press, the Fire engines were spraying water on the smouldering embers.

Chariot And 44 For Nariman

KUDCHI: June 5.

The Deccan States' Peoples' Conference commenced its session this afternoon. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President-elect of the Conference, arrived here this morning.

Mr. Nariman was taken in a procession in a chariot, drawn by 44 oxen.

Representatives have also arrived from different parts of Deccan States.

The first session of the Deccan States' Students' Conference was held yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Dr. Khair of Poona.

Dr. Khair in his address dwelt at length on the problems before the students. He advised the students to utilise their vacation in spreading literacy among the masses. Students should have their independent living of their own.—A. P.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT"

At The Empire

Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur, a fascinating new pair of screen lovers slipped into a film romance as fresh and smart and charming as the Paris in which it blooms.

The occasion was "History is Made at Night" Walter Wanger's second production for release through United Artists, and this story from the twin typewriters of that inimitable team of Gene Towne and Graham Baker fairly sparkles with bright, gay, flippant dialogue that we wager you'll be quoting for weeks.

The handsome Boyer has never been seen to better advantage than as Paul Dumond, Paris men about town and glorified head waiter, and lovely Jean Arthur is also at her charming best as Irene Vail, the New York Mannequin who yearns to break the bonds of her unhappy marriage to the jealous, domineering shipping magnate, played by Colin Clive.

THE STORY.

The story opens on a novel note, with Paul, the handsome and mysterious stranger, playing knight errant to Irene when her husband sends his chauffeur (Ivan Lebedeff) to her hotel suite to compromise her so she'll be compelled to drop her divorce proceedings. Paul floors the chauffeur. carries off Irene and a glorious romance is begun as these two fascinating and fascinated strangers dine and tango 'til dawn in the smart Paris cafe where Paul is, unknown to Irene, head waiter. The ever-reliable Leo Carrilo provides another grand portrayal as Cesare, the temperamental chef of the cafe.

A tragic note is introduced when Irene arrives home and finds that Paul's blow has killed the chauffeur. Now Vail feels he can force her to drop her divorce proceedings to save the handsome stranger.

She returns to New York, with him but finds she cannot remain with Vail. and takes a job as Mannequin.

Dilip and Malti in "Dil Farosh" showing soon at the West-End (Ranjit).

JAYASHREE FILMS

(CONTRIBUTED)

Quite a number of notable writers and music composers have arrived from the North and are collaborating and adapting the script of "Nanda Kumar" at Jayashree Films. Messrs. Virji, Misra and Kapoor are the distinguished persons to whom has been assigned the task of composing and presenting the sequences as well as giving musical treatment to the picture.

Master Govind, the year's surprise child find with a real stroke of genius is being whirled along with star-bound under the charge of such veteran and literary men.

The cast is distinguished by the presence of a glamorous group of favourites. Mr. Nana Sahib Pathak who has thrilled audiences in Shalini Cinetone's "Pratibha", and of the most forceful character delineator the screen has ever known will play an important role in "Nand Kumar".

Mr. Nimbalkar, the versatile actor with the help of Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar is giving to the picture a reverential and at the same time a humanly sympathetic screen treatment so much so that "Nanda Kumar" will emerge out as even more important entertainment than hitherto presented and will be the first and largest of the special group of pictures which Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar will sponsor under his personal independent production banner.

Mr. Surendranath Pai, cameraman of Film City who knows more about his lenses in the newest arrival at Jayashree Films, is now engaged in conference with Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar studying the intricate shots and angels which he will shoot at Saraswathi Studios.

Scores of children belonging to Society, institutions and music schools will comprise the great chorus and their co-operation will enhance atmosphere in all the dance ensembles.

Mr. Shankar Rao Shinde, late of Kolhapur Cinetone and noted art director is now engaged in preparing and designing the sets for "Nanda Kumar".

HUNS PICTURES STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED)

Director Winayak's unit returned from a successful outdoors, from Amba (near Malkapur) in the Western Ghats. The work done there has brought the production "Premveer" more than halfway towards completion

Annasaheb Mainker, the veteran "Tune-Merchant" of All-India repute, (with the popular tunes of "Chhaya" and "Dharmaveer" and innumerable other pictures to his credit) has specially come down to Kolhapur to give suitable music for "Premveer".

Chandramohan's "Jwala" is burning steadily in the rehearsal rooms.

SAROJ MOVIETONE

(CONTRIBUTED)

After completing 'Arena Scenes' Director Choudhry has taken the last but huge setting relating to a 'tale of yesterday' and it is hoped that at this particular occasion Miss Rose would surpass her last debuts.

It is further stated that the music introduced for the above situation would simply double the show for which Mir Sahib's name is not to be ignored. Director Zia is pacing rapidly with his 'Afsana' in which Jairaj leads. Miss Zebunissa has done wonderfully in the role allotted to her

"Prem Samadhi" is almost completed.

KATHARINE HEPBURN IN "QUALITY STREET"

At The Regal

Phoebe Throssel, quaint character of Sir James M. Barrie's "Quality Street" first brought to life by Maude Adams, has been recreated by Katharine Hepburn in her own inimitable manner for the screen version of the play which opened yesterday at the Regal Theatre. As co-star, Franchot Tone plays the role of Dr. Valentine Brown. Both healiners triumph in their roles. A ten-year romance between the two is interrupted by the dashing young doctor's enlistment to fight against Napoleon. The situations which arise after Valentine's return from the base of the story. They are in turn quaint, humorous, appealing and strikingly dramatic. Besides Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone, the film also present Fay Bainter, noted stage star, who portrays Susan Throssel, the 'old maid' sister of Phoebe. Eric Blore, the funny butler of the Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers musicals, is seen as the bluff and hearty recruiting sergeant. Estelle Winwood and Helena Grant, stage favourites, have the roles of gossipy and curious neighbours, with Cora Witherspoon, another well-known stage actress, as the peppery maid. Florence Lake, Bonita Granville and Joan Fontaine are also seen in prominent roles. RKO Radio has taken extraordinary care with the seats, reproducing a street of the title's name, and its buildings. Fifteen homes in varying types of Georgian architecture, line the two sides of the street with its brick paving and sidewalks and ornamental iron fences. Equal care has been taken with the interiors and lovely Sheraton and Chippendale furniture and the plushy couches, spinets, old prints and water-colour typical of the era delight the eye. George Stevens directed the Pandro S. Berman production.

"TUKARAM"

At The Central

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Tukaram" has just completed its 25th week of continuous run of fully packed houses. The record run has made a history in Motion picture industry.

The directors of Prabhat Film Company have always exhibited their keen study in the production of screen-play. The history of their productions and their present place in the Indian Film Industry enjoy as fresh a popularity as the "Tukaram" at its "Silver Jubilee".

"History Is Made At Night" Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur at the Empire.

"Quality Street" at the Regal, Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone, from Saturday.

About Studios And Stars

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

Marathi Title Changed

Unexpected things are taking place regarding the title of the social picture of Prabhat—"The Unexpected". Contrary to Prabhat's usual system the title was disclosed in the very beginning. In the meantime the Hindu title "Na Patnewali Bat" was changed to "Duniya Na Mane?" Now the news is out that the original Marathi title of the story "Na Patnari Goshta" is also changed. The picture is finally named the "Unexpected" in English, "Duniya Na Mane?" in Hindi and "Kunku" in Marathi. This new Marathi title is short, significant and immediately gives the idea around which centres the story.

The shooting of the social picture is in rapid progress. Every artist and technician is aware of the fact that something new and wonderful is going on. Mr. Shantaram is working day and night, concentrating his attention upon every shot, every action, every song which is being shot in an unusual way Prabhat's social is going to be a happy surprise and an achievement which will raise the standard of the Indian Cinema Art.

Preparations of the next Prabhat attraction "Gopalakrishna" are nearing completion. Mr. Shivrampant Washikar the successful writer of Tukaram has completed the story and dialogues. The rehearsals will be started very shortly. The picture is in the hands of those two artists who have given life to Tukaram. The picture will be taken in both the languages Hindi and Marathi. It will be remembered that "Gopalakrishna" was the first glorious picture of Prabhat in silent days. The subject and the story though old and handled before, Prabhat is going to picturise it in an original and interesting way. The picture gives full scope for music and master Krishnarao the famous music director of Dharmatma, Amarjyoti and Beyond the Horizon is glad to have the responsibility of the music direction of the picture the subject of which is to his liking. The details about the cast and other things will be out soon.

Directed by K. Narain Kale is running successfully in the North and will be released shortly in Bengal and the Bombay Presidency. The gripping story, novel and attractive background, and atmosphere, superb music, smart acting and studied music, smart acting and studied direction have become the subject of high appreciation by people wherever the picture was shown. Places like Poona and Bombay are eagerly awaiting the release of this picture.

"SANT TUKARAM":—Six months have passed since the release of this picture and still the houses in every town are fully packed. Even at non-Marathi stations it has run successfully for weeks. The fame of Tukaram has reached North India and Bengal. A new copy with illustrative Hindi, Urdu and Bengali titles has been passed by the Censors and is being sent to Bengal and North. It is hoped and hoped rightly that the picture will be appreciated even there.

MR. SHANTARAM'S NEXT UNDERTAKING

For the sweet news about the undertaking of Mr. Shantaram after the social picture—Wait! It will be worth giving attention to.

EXHIBITORS' CONVENTION AT LAHORE

In pursuance of the decision of the All-India Distributors' Convention held at Poona, Mr. Daisukh Pancholi of the Empire Talkie Distributors organised a convention of the Exhibitors at Lahore on the

(Continued on page 32)

Jane Withers in "The Holy Terror" at the Capitol.

"Maid Of Salem" retained at Pathe second week—Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray.

"AND SUDDEN DEATH"

At The Capitol

A dramatic basis which strikes home to every citizen gives power to the thrill-filled Paramount romance, "And Sudden Death" which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre with Randolph Scott and Frances Drake in leading roles. The story emphasises the ability of the auto to wreak havoc in human lives. Hollywood seldom brings its thrills close enough to everyday reality to make them "come to life" for the average theatregoer. The story, because few citizens' lives have not been touched by the auto, is intensely real. Frances Drake is a young, speed-mad girl of the modern generation who has laughed off numerous traffic citations and has always believed it "couldn't happen to her". When she is brought into police headquarters again for speeding, Scott, a young lieutenant, attempts to convince her of the insanity of reckless driving. He succeeds, and at the same time a romance begins between the two which is short lived. Miss Drake is riding with her intoxicated brother, Tom Brown, when his car crashed a school bus and kills a child. Because of his condition she takes the wheel and pretends to have been driving. She is convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary in a trial in which the sweetheart appears against her. A second dramatic smash up, following a police chase, proves the means of her release. The story closes with the romance headed for a happy ending. "And Sudden Death" is primarily a romance, despite the dramatic force of its auto sequences.

Mr. Motilal in 'Jagirdar' at the Imperial Sagar.

THE NEW THEATRES STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED)

"MUKTI"

Director P. C. Barua is going ahead with the shooting of "Mukti" in double versions. One of the most exciting scenes was shot last week in a set, depicting the interior of an inn, in the Garo Hills.

In the absence of the inn-keeper, his mistress is seen making love to "Prosanto". the hero. The 'trader' appears on the spot and with his characteristic bitterness, goes on taunting the hero who ultimately loses his self-control and picks up a quarrel. The scene ends with an open fight, the hand holding the dagger receives a revolver shot. The tenseness of the situation will be better enjoyed on the screen than described.

While the director himself plays the hero, Amar Mullick in the Bengali version will be seen in an entirely different make-up as the 'trader', known otherwise as the 'terror of the jungle'. The Hindi counter-part of this type-role is being interpreted by another versatile genius, whose name we have been asked to withhold, till you are in a position to spot him on the silver sheet.

The mistres of the inn-keeper is no other than the beautiful Menaka, who has all to herself the pep, youth and personality of a great actress. The pair of inn-keepers, (in Hindi and Bengali) will be represented on the screen by two well-known talents—Nawab and Pankoj Mallik respectively. In case of the latter, we can almost foretell, he will keep the audience spell-bound with his musical score.

BIDYAPATI

Director Bose has lately completed the scenes of the temple-interior which was magnificently built and decorated, inside the studio. The scene takes place immediately after Bidyapati had left for Mithila, to participate in the 'Spring Festivity'. You have not yet heard of Madhusudan Dada'. Here you meet the venerable old man, who brought up Bidyapati with fatherly care and affection. Moved with emotion, he sings a song—one of the sweet and enthralling 'Kirtans' from the 'Padavalis' of 'Bidyapati', the one and only poet of his imagination. And let us divulge the news to you. The singer is no other than K. C. Dey, many of whose songs, we dare say, are still fresh in your memory!

ACTIVITY OF "B" UNIT.

We are in a position to announce with pleasure that Mr. J. N. Mitter has lately taken up the production of a full-length social picture, in two versions, Hindi and Bengali. The Bengali version will be released under the name, "Anahuta", while Hindi will be known as "Joar-Bhanta" We are told, the theme has been selected with due regard to popular demand and we hope. it will be something new and different from those already explored on the screen.

The cast represents well-known N. T. players of all-India fame. We understand, Saigal, Pahari, Leela Desai, Molina and K. C. Dey will appear in both versions while in Bengali, we will find Durgadas and Chandravati, in important roles. Najam, the hero of "Anath Ashram" has also been cast in a leading role in the Hindi version. We hope to throw more light on this production, in the near future.

"ANATH ASHRAM"

Most people must be waiting to see screen's newest lovers and Uma and Najam are doing their best to please their fans They have blended well and a better pair will be difficult to find. A few duets have been sung by them and

(Continued on page 32)

HIJLI CAMP TO BE CLOSED

But No Release Prospects For Detenus!

CALCUTTA: June 5.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Hijli detention camp in Midnapore District will, under orders from the Government of Bengal, be abolished in the near future. The majority of detenus there has been transferred to different jails. The remainder are awaiting orders either of transfer or of home detention.

It is also understood that Bimalprotiva Banerjee, wife of Doctor Charuchandra Banerjee, at present detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and lodged in Asansol will soon be released for the purpose of home internment under certain restrictions.

WHEN UNIVERSITIES CHOOSE TO DIFFER!

Burmese Education Minister On Calcutta 'Varsity Threat

RANGOON, June 5.

Mr. U. Htoon Aung Gyaw, Education Minister, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the Calcutta University's contemplated retaliatory measures said it was very surprising to learn that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University considered the compulsory knowledge of Burmese in Rangoon University as a discriminatory measure against Bengalee students. It had never been intended by anyone to be so. In Burma, Burmese was the only language used in everyday life by 95 per cent. of the population and everybody in Burma looks forward to the day when the people living in Burma will forget their racial origins and adopt Burmese as their mother tongue. Only then will there be unity and culture and the effort for working for the political and economic regeneration of the inhabitants of Burma.

Regretting the misunderstanding on the part of the Calcutta University the Minister doubts if any appreciable number of Burmese students were affected by the action of the Calcutta University. Mr. U. Set, Vice-Chancellor, and the Registrar both did not see how the new regulations affect the Burmese students or the Rangoon University. The Council is understood to consider the Calcutta University's resolution at its meeting on Monday.—A.P.

PROFESSOR SUES SISTER-IN-LAW

Bandra Municipal Councillors In Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 5.

On Thursday last a very sensational case came up for hearing in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Bandra when a Professor sued his sister-in-law and her two brothers for defamation, insult and abuse.

Standing in the box was Professor J. F. R. Almeida, of the St. Xavier's College, an ex-President of the Bandra Municipality, a Chairman of the present Municipal Board and an Honorary Magistrate.

In the complaint lodged by the Professor, he states that Mrs. Anne Almeida, the accused is his brother's second wife and the other two accused J. Fernandes and A. Fernandes, her brothers.

In December last, alleges the Professor, J. Fernandes and A. Fernandes, severely molested and ill-treated the complainant's brother, Thomas, husband of Mrs. Anne Almeida, as a result of which he left his house and came to stay with the complainant.

Since then, according to him, several attempts were made by the Professor to bring the husband and wife together, but Mrs. Anne Almeida refused to be conciliated and repeatedly abused the Professor of which he took no legal notice.

In April last, the Professor alleged, on the day in question at 7-30 a.m., J. Fernandes and A. Fernandes and a Pathan, all armed with sticks came near the complainant's compound gate and challenged him to come out threatening to break his bones and finish him. The complainant sent a note to the Police, but before the Police could arrive Mrs. Anne Almeida joined the party and they all started abusing him. Mrs. Anne Almeida he alleges, called him "A Mad Professor", and made other allegations. After his cross-examination, the case was adjourned to June 15.

Mr. P. V. Patil and Paul Pereira appeared for the complainant while Mr. H. K. Nargonkar and Mr. K. B. Karnik for the accused.

W. I. A. A. POINT-OF-VIEW

Thoughtless Motorists Warned Against Speeding

The Publicity Officer, W.I.A.A., writes:—

An undesirable result of the comparatively clearer roads in and around Bandra these days is that a number of thoughtless motorists now travel at an unduly high speed.

While a general speed up of traffic is considered desirable by authorities all the world over, in areas where road conditions are bad excessive speed is to be deprecated, and motorists in and around Bandra are urged, not to crawl, but to drive at a moderate rate. Speed in itself is not dangerous but it very often renders awkward situations more complicated than they should be.

CHALLENGE TO CONGRESS

Dr. Satyapal On Mr. Abdul Aziz's Withdrawal

LAHORE: June 5.

Giving a statement to the Press in connection with the Congress candidate, Mr. Abdul Aziz's withdrawal from the Central Assembly re-election without consulting the Congress, Dr. Satyapal, President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, severely criticises the Unionist Party for its interference on behalf of "rank communalists" and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan for giving the go-by to his principles and seeking to help the Government Party.

Dr. Satyapal says "I cannot blame Mr. Abdul Aziz. I know the things that compelled him to take that step he did, though I cannot state them". Dr. Satyapal, however, does not agree with Mr. Aziz's statement that the Muslim voters did not approve of his contesting the seat on the Congress ticket. "The very fact that Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, who always claimed that the whole Muslim Punjab was at his back and call, was compelled to accept the aid of the Unionist Party whom he bitterly opposed in the last elections, shows that Maulana Zafar Ali thought his position shaky."

FRESH CHALLENGE.

Dr. Satyapal is confident that the Congress would still have won if Mr. Aziz had not withdrawn. Concluding Dr. Satyapal says that this is a fresh challenge to the Congress by the Unionist Party and the Congress which is determined to establish contact with the Muslim masses accepts it with grim determination as it is inevitable that the Muslims should eventually identify themselves with the movement for freedom.—A. P.

DECCAN STATES ASSEMBLY MEMBERS MEET

"Strive For Responsible Government," Says Bhopatkar

KUDCHI, June 5.

The Deccan States' Assembly Members' Conference commenced this morning presided over by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Democratic Swaraj Party leader. Mr. Vaman Rao Patwardhan of Poona welcomed the delegates and narrated the history of the Assemblies in the Deccan States. Mr. Bhopatkar advised his hearers to strive hard to achieve responsible Government in the States and to make the rulers constitutional heads in the States as in British India.—A.P.

THE NEW THEATRES STUDIO NEWS

(Continued from page 31)

we believe they are unbeatable. The pair are well got together, both are young, both are handsome and both have good voices. Never before have such accomplishments been found in Indian screen lovers. A perfect combination. "Anath Ashram" can boast of heralding their first joint appearance. We rarely find appropriate casting in Indian pictures and we gather that "Anath Ashram" is very well cast indeed. Right casting is an art by itself. Bravo, Hem Chunder. It takes a courageous man to cast irrespective of box office value. New Theatres have made stars overnight and it is not stars that have made New Theatres. Keep it up, New Theatres, this policy has helped you to lead.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

(Continued from page 31)

20th of April. Several telegrams received here from the various exhibitors express their satisfaction and the big success of the session.

AN IMPORPTANT ADDITION TO THE CAST OF PRABHAT'S SOCIAL

One more unexpected but important and good news about Prabhat's social picture which is nearing completion is out. Prabhat have secured Shakuntala Paranjpe—the learned Maharashtrian lady to act in the social picture. The role Shakuntala Paranjpe is going to play is prominent and peculiar. She is to play the part of a pious and learned social worker who has sacrificed her life for the womanhood of India and who is the ideal of the heroine of the story. "Shakuntala Paranjpe" is just the lady wanted" was the remark of every responsible person in the studio—as soon as the news was out.

Shakuntala Paranjpe, it should be noted is a B. Sc., of the Bombay University and also a graduate of the Cambridge University. She has a natural inclination towards literature and art. She has recently published two short plays in Marathi. It is no doubt a fortunate occurence that Shakuntala Paranjpe is joining hands with "Prabhat".

BEYOND THE HORIZON

The release of "Beyond the Horizon" in Bombay will not be detained any more. It is a picture which will be liked by people of every taste.

SOCIAL PICTURE NEARING COMPLETION

"The Unexpected" or "Duniya Na Mane?" is fast nearing completion. A few scenes more and the film will see the editing room.

GOPALKRISHNA

Messrs. Damle and Fattelal are ready to start the rehearsals of their new undertaking "Gopalakrishna". Gopalkrishna is going to be produced in Hindi and Marathi. The cast and other important details will be out very soon.

DON'T GO to Empire Building,
in search of our Water proofs Coats
Come direct to our *New Address*:—

207, Hatia Building, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

K. C. MARROTT

INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR WATER PROOFS

Counterfeit Coins Factory

Police Seize Manufacturing Implements

AHMEDABAD, June 5

The local police with the help of the Broach police raided a Muslim house, in a thickly populated locality in Broach and it is stated seized implements alleged to have been used for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit coins.

It will be recalled that police unearthed a factory in Ahmedabad where it is alleged counterfeit coins were manufactured.

Further police investigation is proceeding.

FINANCE MEMBER AS DEFENCE WITNESS

NEW DELHI, June 5.

Defence in the Budget Leakage Case has filed a list of 70 witnesses including Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., Officiating Finance Member of the Government of India, Rai Bahadur Radhakishan, retired Deputy Commissioner, Mr. S. M. G. Beaddy, retired Senior Superintendent of Police and Officer-in-charge of Rajputana Salt Sources, Sambhar Lake, Major Young, Deputy Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Government of India, Lt.-Col. Kochhar, I.M.S. and several officials of Jaipur State. The court fixed 7th June to hear objections of the prosecution to calling up any of these witnesses.—A.P.

Accused Plead Not Guilty: 100 Witnesses Cited

NEW DELHI, June 5.

The prosecution evidence having been concluded in what is known as the "Budget Leakage" case against Mr. Gulab Chand and four others, Mr. Narendra Singh, 1st Class Magistrate, recorded evidence of the accused, who all pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The accused submitted a list of 100 witnesses which included the names of Seth Bhagchand Soni, M. L. A., Sir James Grigg, and Mr. J. C. Nixon, Offg. Finance Member, Government of India, and Col. Puri.

The case was adjourned for recording of the evidence of the defence witnesses.—United Press.

SUBHAS BABU'S HEALTH

DALHOUSIE: June 5.

Dr. Dharamvir with whom Mr. Bose is at present staying has issued the following bulletin:—

"Since my last bulletin there has been a slight improvement in the condition of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The attack of tonsillitis has subsided, and he is able to resume his evening walk. I can now hope that the recovery which was interrupted will be continued; but I must add that in view of the various illnesses from which he has suffered during the last few years, improvement must necessarily be slow. As I have already stated if the patient lives a regular and quiet life, free from worries for a sufficiently long time, he should become fit to resume his normal activities. But at present rate of progress it would not be desirable for him to think of going back to work before next October.—A. P.

Mitchell Arrested At Port Said

Davidson's Reported Escape In Special 'Plane

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sensational developments have taken place during the past 24 hours in the alleged gigantic fraud perpetrated on the Stock Exchange, which is now reported to involve a sum of Rs. 20 lacs or even more, by The Investors' Advisory Bureau.

The machinery set in motion by Mr. N. M. Kamte, Deputy Commissioner of Police Crime Branch, has resulted in the dramatic arrest of Gerald Mitchell at Port Said while Max Davidson is reported to have made a sensational "get-away" by chartering a special aeroplane and flying over to Marseilles from Port Said, immediately after the s.s. Conte Biancomano berthed in the harbour.

Major-General Mahabir Shum Sher Jung Bahadur Rana, son of General Prakash Shum Sher Jung Bahadur Rana, presented an application and obtained an order adjudicating the Investors' Advisory Bureau, insolvents from the High Court of Bombay, yesterday.

Till late in the night Deputy-Commissioner Kamte and his officers were in the offices of the Bureau and seized a lorry load of books and documents material to the inquiry in their hands.

It is now understood that on a complaint made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the promoters of the Investors' Advisory Bureau to answer charges of cheating. The warrants were first communicated by Radiogram to apprehend the fugitives on board the S.S. "Conte Biancomano."

Inquiries are still in progress and more and more complainants are now turning up at Police Headquarters to lodge their complaints.

Meanwhile in the Stock Exchange a storm of protest has been raised as to how advertising sub-brokers were able to do business through members of the Stock Exchange.

The sensational disclosures that are likely to be made in this direction will come as an eye-opener to the public and will cause a sensation, the like of which has been hitherto unknown in Bombay.

It is understood that certain very important brokers in Calcutta have also been affected and their losses are in the neighbourhood of several lacs.

Inquiries made to-day at Police Headquarters revealed that the papers now in the possession of the police are to be examined by well-known expert brokers. This is certainly a very happy circumstance for we shall then have the whole scheme of the alleged fraud practised through the medium of the Stock Exchange laid bare.

The Official Assignee has still not taken charge of the office from the Police who had seized it yesterday under orders of the Commissioner of Police.

All Banks have been directed not to part with or deal in any manner with the securities or cash in their hands belonging to Davidson and Mitchell or the Investors' Advisory Bureau.

The officers of the C.I.D. detailed on duty in this connection are pursuing their inquiries in several directions

FOUR KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Driver Of Mail Lorry Loses Control: K. A. N. Iyer Of Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Among Dead

AKOLA, June 5.

A motor accident of a serious nature occurred here this morning at three miles towards Akot resulting in the instantaneous death of four and injury to about a dozen passengers.

It is reported that this lorry carrying the royal mail and 20 passengers was proceeding towards Akot. The driver lost control and the car swerved off the road dashing against a tree.

Mr. K. A. Narayana Iyer, of the Hindusthan Co-*operative Insurance Society* is amongst the dead.—A. P.

"Deutschland" Commander Thanks Gibraltar's Governor

BERLIN, June 5.

Admiral Raeder. Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, has telegraphed to the Governor of Gibraltar his thanks for the assistance rendered to the "Deutschland" wounded, and the tribute paid to the dead. Admiral Raeder added that the readiness to help "met with a most hearty response from the German Navy".—Reuter's Special.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Merchants' Chamber On Welcome Proposal For Revision

The Secretary of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have addressed the Government of Bombay, on the 3rd June, the following representation containing their views on the proposed revision of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889:

"My Committee have considered this reference carefully. The main proposals of Government are that the Indian Merchandise Marks Act be amended so as to empower the Governor-General-in-Council to prescribe by notification that certain specific goods should at the time of importation bear indication of the country of origin and that parts of such goods imported as well as packages or containers should also bear such marks of origin. and (2) that the special privilege under the present Act whereby United Kingdom goods bearing the marks of British Indian firms or dealers need not be marked with an indication of origin be withdrawn.

OBLIGATORY FOR ALL

"My Committee have all along urged upon Government the need for all imported goods bearing clearly indication of the country of origin. They, therefore, welcome the present proposal to amend the law. The proposal of the Government, however, is that the Governor-General-in-Council should prescribe the goods or articles which should bear such indication of origin. In the opinion of my Committee, the law should be changed so as to make it obligatory on all imported goods being marked with country of origin. They however recognise that certain goods by their very nature such as sugar, salt, bulk oil, jewellery, gold thread, silk dresses, etc. cannot be so marked. To meet this difficulty provision may be made to the effect that the Governor-General-in-Council be empowered to exempt such classes of goods from the obligation to mark the country of origin. The difference between Government proposal and the recommendation of my Committee is that instead of empowering the Governor-General-in-Council to issue a list of goods to be so marked, he should be only empowered to issue a list of exceptions, the provision of the Law being that all goods other than those so excepted be required to indicate the mark of origin.

PICTURES OF DIVINITIES AS TRADE MARKS

"My Committee also beg to make an additional suggestion. In the year 1930, Mr. B. Dass, a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, introduced in that Assembly a Bill to prevent the use of pictures of gods and goddesses etc. as marks or trade marks on any article imported into or manufactured in India. At that time, my Committee accepted the principle of the Bill. The Bill in question, however, lapsed and nothing further was done in the matter. My Committee now beg to suggest the desirability of adding a provision in the Merchandise Marks Act to prevent the use of such pictures of gods and goddesses etc. as marks or trade marks on any article imported into or manufactured in India. The use of such pictures of gods and goddesses is repugnant to Indian religious sentiment and when the Law is being amended it is necessary that this question should also receive attention."

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Silver Steady And Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, June 5

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton ruled firm influenced by trade buying and short covering as a result of President Roosevelt's assurance regarding the gold buying policy.

GOLD EASY

London gold was easy but silver was steady

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet. Jute was slightly easy.

WALL STREET FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, June 5

Previous closing	12.67
To-day's opening	12.69
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing	12.71
Difference	plus 04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 5

Previous closing	7.04
To-day's opening	7.08
Difference	plus 04
To-day's closing	7.09
Difference	plus 05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 240-8
New April May	Rs. 243-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 5

New York cotton displayed better sentiment on president's reassurance regarding the gold buying policy with the result that prices showed an upward tendency but in the absence of any fresh incentive prices moved in a very narrow range.

Trading in October began at 12.69 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on scattered buying while later covering ensued but movements were slow with October finally closing at 12.71 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.62/12.61) 12.71/12.70
October (12.59/12.58) 12.69/12.69
December (12.56/12.55) 12.65/12.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 5

American July (7.14) 7.21
American October (7.03) 7.09
Egyptian June (10.52) 10.50
Egyptian July (10.62) 10.60

BROACH COTTON

London, June 5

The market was closed at night on account of the promulgation of Curfew Order.

LONDON MARKETS

Liverpool, June 5

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop June July (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 11/16 sellers
Dunlop June (£24 3/4 sellers) £24 3/4 sellers
Lightning June (£23 sellers) £23 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/8 buyers) closed
Forward July September (9 13/16 paid and sellers) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June July (£14 5/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June July (£13 1/8 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 5

Wheat September	5 6 9
Wheat January	5 10 3
Linseed September	8 4 3

The tone was quiet

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 5

Previous closing	4.93 3/16
To-day's opening	4.93 5/16
To-day's closing	4.93 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 5

Previous closing	4.92.85
To-day's opening	4.93.20
To-day's closing	4.93.20

FRANC RATE

London, June 5

Previous closing	110.69
To-day's opening	110.75
To-day's closing	110.68

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 5

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.20 and then improved to 4.93.52 on better enquiry but subsequently the rate weakened on selling pressure and closed at 4.93.20.

Franc opened at 110.75 and then steadily improeved to 110.52 on better enquiry with good business passing but closed at 110.68.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/28
Paris on Bombay (8.352) 8.356
New York on Bombay (37.17) 37.19
London on Milan (93.52) 93.74
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£251 1/4 sellers) closed
Lead (£23 13/16 buyers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £64) closed
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 5

The following cable information was received from London to night

"India and speculator small buyers. Offerings light. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 5

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 5/16d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 5

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-5) £7-0-3 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 5 10 p.m.

Silver ready	52 12 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 14 0
Silver 2nd settledment	53 1 0
Gold ready	34 12 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 6 3
Gold 2nd settlement	34 2 0
Sovereigns	22 2 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 5

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 1.07 1/4 as against the previous closing rate at 107 5/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 2 p.m. at Rs. 95-8.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	95	7	0
Highest	95	9	0
Lowest	95	7	0
Closing	95	8	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 5

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 54 5/8) dol 56 3/4
N Copper Mining (dol 52 3/4) dol 55
U S Steel Common (dol 99 1/8) dol 102 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 135) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 5
2-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 5

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 107 7/8 and October 99 3/4. The market was quiet owing to the lack of enterprise in the absence of good cables from abroad while prices further declined on general selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 5

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 1.10 1/2. Prices eased on scattered selling and liquidation as a result of favourable crop reports.

U. S. COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 5

Continued rains in Western and Central Belts. Forecast: More rain expected. Getting too much rain.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, June 5

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11 a.m.	8	3	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	3	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	4	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	4	3

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, June 5

Following are the closing quotations of the Ahmedabad share bazar of 5th instant:—

Aryodaya Spinning	193-12
Calico	561-4
Gujarat Cotton	32-8
Jubilee	193-12
Mardsdan	76-14
Motilal Hirabhai	53-12
Monogram	51-4
Rajanagar	328-12

Gold Exports

Only one consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 4,61,691 was exported from Bombay for London for the week ended Saturday, June 5. The consignment was shipped by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Mongolia.'

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,97,99,88,453.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 5

Bengal Superfine	208/210
Bengal Fine	204/206
C P 1	238/40
C P 2	233/35
Arvi	233/35
Ellichpur	231/33
Berar	228/31
Khamgaon	228/31
Mulkapur	225/28
Khandesh	221/24
Jalna Sallu	221/24
Burwah Sanavad	228/31
Mathia	198/203
Broach Fine	240/45
Punjab American	240/47
Punjab 289F	310/20
Jagadia Ankleshwar	288/90
Surat	292/95
Navsari	315/20
Kampala	438/35

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Glut Of Funds

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 5

On the money market the proceeds of the week's colossal gold sales and large dividend disbursements flooded the market with short-term credit and consequently lenders were often willing to grant loans under the usual rates.

However the glut of funds did not prevent the seasonal upward trend of discount rates and this week's sharp rise in the average rate of treasury bills is confidently expected to be carried further before the end of the month.

Wall Street opened firm.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 5

Jutes continued to rule steady but the volume of business was very much restricted. Coals were unchanged with little doing. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous easier feeling ruled among popular stocks and only limited turnover resulted. Government securities were steady at decline. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 101/2; three and a half per cent Government paper 95/7.

Bank: Reserve Bank 125.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat 53 small lot; Sara Serajganj 100.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 16; East Indian 18/10; Katras Jherriah 21/4

Jutes: Anglo India 357 small lot; Bharat 28/10; Howrah 52/4; Kamarhatty 520; Nuddea 41/8; small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/4; Consolidated 6/8; Indian Copper 3/3; Reliance Firebricks 11/12; Mirzapore Electric 5/12; Britannia Building and Iron 6/12; Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 820; Indian Iron and Steel 42; Indian Iron and Steel Rights 42/5 small lots; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 90; Marshalls 1/9; Saran Engineering 8/3; Steel Corporation ord 8/13; Hooghly Flour 10/8; odd lot; Calcutta Safe Deposit 1 disc; Indian Wood Products 26/10; Walford Transport 2/8; small lot; Indian General Navigation 111 ex div; New Terai 9/12 small lot.

Debenture: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101.—A. P.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£58-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£57-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£64-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 43-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 57-4-0

Tone: Steady

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 4

SAKELS—	
July	18.87 —40
November	1902 —31
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.84 —39
August	16.49 —38
December	14.82 —16
GIZA—	
July	18.64 —53
November	17.22 —30

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 5

Our market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Present prices are low enough and all bearish factors are well discounted. It will be advisable to buy at present prices and on all declines.

Linseed September	8	4	0
Wheat September	5	7	0
Wheat January	5	10	9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 5

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	41	12	0
Highest	42	3	0
Lowest	41	11	0
Closing	42	2	9
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	36	3	0
Highest	36	7	0
Lowest	36	3	0
Closing	36	7	0
Cottonseed Sept—			
Opening	20	9	0
Highest	20	13	0
Lowest	20	9	0
Closing	20	13	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 5.

Following a small rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 240 for Broach J/A. delivery and after declining to Rs. 239/12 prices advanced to Rs. 240/6, on short covering. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and the local market ruled steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 240/12 and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	240	0	0
Broach A/M	242	12	0
Oomra July	234	0	0
Oomra D/J	224	0	0
Bengal July	202	4	0
Bengal D/J	187	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 5

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		207	204	201	198
Punjab		207	204	201	198
Oomra No. 3	242	239	236	233	
C P No. 1	255	252	249	246	
C P No. 2	246	243	240	237	
Broach No. 2		244	242	239	236
Punjab Ame		252	250	247	244
Surat		303	301	298	293
Rajpipla		298	296	293	290
Navsari		313	311	308	305

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd June	12,267
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,829,878
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,692,749
Increase	137,129

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 5.

June	280.60 plus 170
August	274.00 plus 100
December	267.80 plus 190

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 5.

August	80.90 plus 40
September	81.50 plus 30

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt was as under:—

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.
Central:—Partly cloudy.
Western:—Fair in South, unsettled in the North.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 5.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 4d. to £7-0-5, and London-Paris Exchange rate was 9 points up at 110.69. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 3/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 5/16. India bought and sold. China sold. Business was small. Later on there were buyers at 1/16 over fixed rates. Montreal prices declined five points. The local silver market ruled steady on short covering influenced by American advices of no change in gold policy. Silver market was quiet but steady.

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	15	0
Jeth	34	8	0
Ashad	34	2	0

SILVER

Ready	52	13	0
Jeth	52	14	6
Ashad	53	1	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 4.

Spot	20 5/16
Forward	20 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/5

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 4.

June	45.05—05
July	45.00—05
September	45.05—05

LONDON METALS

London, June 4.

Copper	£57 1 3
Spelter	£22 11 3
Tin	£251 5 0
Lead	£23 10 0

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares

ACTIVE COVERING AT THE DECLINE

Absence Of Fresh Support

BOMBAY: June 5.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and will remain closed on Monday for settlement.

The market opened steady, but under Professional selling, Steel shares registered decline but later on there was active covering which improved prices, but towards the close there was renewed realising.

President Roosevelt has now announced that there would be no change in the present Gold policy. This declaration had a favourable effect, but the local market in the absence of any important support, ruled easy.

Most of the business was inter-Bazar trading and the activity was confined among Steel shares. Other Sections in the absence of business ruled quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 5.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	887	8
100 CENTURY	186	4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	267	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 5).	171	4
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-7-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	133	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	191	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	86	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8.)	305	10
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	55	8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	232	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51	0
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	87	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4.)	237	8
100 Swan (nil)	104	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (As 12)	32-2	
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,532	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	376-14	
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	137-0	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-0	

CEMENTS

100 Associated	152	8
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	38	0
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10).	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	130	0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	488	12
40 Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-9)	2322	8
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs 10)	380	0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	297	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	27	12
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	480	0
70 United (Rs. 5)	152	8

INSURANCE

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	42	12
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5455	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8.)	7	14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	171	14
1,000 Andhra Valley (Rs 45)	1655	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	178	7
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1405	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910	0
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	93	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
700 Pacnora Jamner	94	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	766	4

MININGS.

10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 7-8)	1497	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	338	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 5.

Bombay Dyeing (887/8) 890 883 885 887
Century (185) 185 183 185 186
Central India (267/8) 268 265 266 267
Kohinoor (305/10) 306 305
New Great (233/12) 232 230 232
Simplex (89/6) 90 87
Swadeshi (239/6) 240 236 237
Bundi (38) 38
I. Cement (491/4) 493 497 488
Shahabad (485) 482 481 480
Andhra (1657/8) 1660 1655
Tata Hydro (178/12) 178 178/7
Tata Power (1408/12) 1410 1405
Tram. Ord. (151/4) 151/4
T. Steel Dfd. (1542/8) 1550 1525 1490 1505 1500 1515 1500 1497/8
T. Steel Ord. (345) 346 344 342 338 341 338
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (177/8) 177/8 177/12
Bellapur (166/4) 166 167 166 165/10
B. Steam (276/4) 277 273 275
B. Burma (706/4) 706 707 700 702 701

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	315	10
50 Bom. Sugar (Rs. 7)	165	10
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs 13-12)	275	0
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	701	4
50 Do Conty (Rs. 6)	235	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	0 0
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	116	0
Burma Corp (As. 8)	11	4
2sh. Indian Copper	3	4
10 Indian I. and Steel	42	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	133	2
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	48	0
100 I Radio Defd (12)	610	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	530	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 5.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 101
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/13
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/4
5 per cent 1940/43 108/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/14
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/12
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/6 to close steady at Rs. 95/8.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, June 4.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	90 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	101 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/8

1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	612	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26	7
30 PREMIER CON.	91	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1520	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	300	0
7 p.c Bom Tram (TF.)	84	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	5 8	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	150	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1540	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	12
7 p.c Vishnu	692	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	81	4
8 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

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PLEASE NOTE that to meet the tremendous demand for our "KANTI" the most popular Soap for family's bath and other SWASTIK products we have made special arrangements to supply the leading stores with our products and if you find any difficulty in obtaining your requirements, please phone 60630 or write to us and we shall attend to it atonce:

SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD., WADALA, BOMBAY.

SPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS

HORSE-RACING NOW POPULAR SPORT IN RUSSIA

State Studs For Breeding: Soviet Purchasing English And French Stallions To Improve Speed And Stamina Of Russian Horses

Reports that Soviet organisations were actively buying a large number of blood horses in England were published recently in the British press, and the Moscow public is eagerly looking forward to the appearance of some of these newly acquired horses at the Moscow Hippodrome track in the near future, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." These facts will remind foreigners that horse-racing, which was a well-established sport with a wide popular following even before the Revolution, has not been abolished under the Soviet regime or deprived of its public, but actually placed under the patronage of the Government.

The difficulty of obtaining tickets at the Moscow Hippodrome on any Soviet "free day" during the racing season testifies to the hold which the "Sport of Kings" still has over the ssian people, and the excitement which prevails there over the "All-Union Derby" is no less intense than that which animates the crowds on Epsom Downs No time is spent at the Soviet Derby on the appraisal of the dress of attending celebrities, but the attention paid to the fine points of the racing is probably keener than it would be at Autenil. The crowd has put its money down at the totalisator on its various favourites and is just as breathless over its stake in the outcome as a similar crowd in a capitalist country.

SAVED FROM THE REVOLUTION

The Revolution caught the Russian breeders with the greater part of their horses in Odessa and Piatigorsk, where they continued to hold races up to 1919, while the civil wars raged round them. Those horses which were in Odessa were mostly evacuated to Poland and Rumania. and consequently were lost to the U.S.S.R. Only a small group, headed by Brimstone, the crack of the 1916 generation, was seized by the Red Guards and returned to Odessa. Those at Piatigorsk were in great part dispersed during the civil wars or evacuated to Asia by "White" Russians. At the end of the civil war the Soviet Government quickly began to appreciate the importance of the thoroughbred to the nation and appointed a special commission to search out all the remaining racing horses. In all 349 were found, 170 colts and 179 fillies. These horses were at first assembled at the Khrenovo farm (the well-known stud founded by Count Orloff for his tratters) and later were distributed to the Chesmen, Streletz, and Kultura farms.

ENGLISH HORSES BOUGHT.

After the creation of a special department under the Commissariat of Agriculture, centralising control of all the studs and directed by Marshal S. M. Budenny, commander of the Soviet Cavalry, it was decided in 1925 to buy horses in Hungary to improve the Russian strains. In 1928 a large number of horses were bought in France, Germany, England, and Italy, and a second lot of horses was bought in 1930 in Germany. In 1935 Soviet organisations began to make purchases again in England and France and continued to do so throughout 1936. More than 100, mostly stallions, were bought in England last year. Of the English stallions bought those considered the best were Press Gang, Cyclonic, and Diligence.

With the increase in the numbers of horses new studs were built or reorganised. The best studs are those of Voskhod (North Caucasus), Streletsk (Ukraine). Mukhrovan (Georgia), Issik Kul (Central Asia). and the stud of the Commissariat of Defence. An institute was opened in Moscow for study in all branches of horse-breeding. This institute has carried out interesting studies in artificial fertillisation, which has been adopted in studs giving horses to the cavalry. These experiments have been of tremendous value to the army, which has been demanding a better grade of horse, because the artificial fertilisation has enabled the farms to use one stallion for 4,000 mares, and in some cases the number has reached 8,000. Every State farm and large collective farm which has received stallions from the Government is required to deliver a certain number of horses every year for the cavalry. There has been a striking improvement in the quality of cavalry mounts as a result.

Regular races began in 1924 at Khrenovo, where the first Soviet Derby was won by Red Terror (by Grey Terror), and the second by Dago (by Don Juan). In 1926 the Moscow Hippodrome was reopened, after reconstruction of the grand-stand, which was burned during the civil war. From that time a racing season has been regularly held in Moscow, with the exception of 1930, when, owing to the construction of a new track, the season was raced in Odessa. Both races (trotters and thoroughbred) are run at the same hippodrome, but on different tracks. A new race-track with stands is planned near Moscow, and 30,000,000 roubles have been guaranteed by the Government to cover the expense. A riding-hall will be built in proximity to the track.

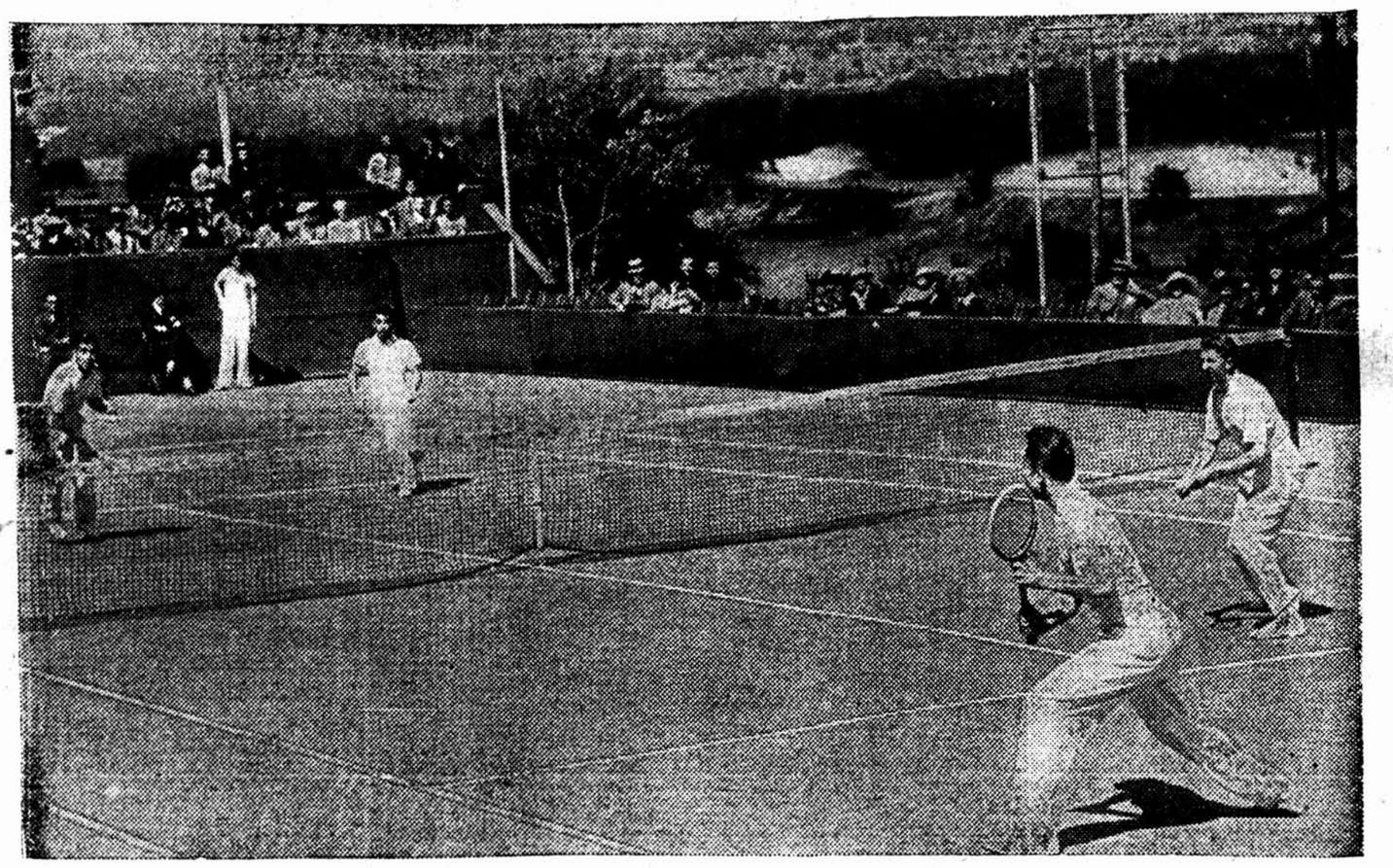
RACING RULES.

Regarding the rules of the races in Russia, it is interesting to know that handicaps are rare. Only one, the Zagrytie which is like the Optional, but raced at the end of the season, appears on the programme. the others, being extra races. The horses are classified in categories (as in United States for the trotters). For example, the "maiden" is a fifth category, and after a victory or two seconds he passes to the fourth and so on, with the exception of classic races, when a victory is counted as two.

The category system is made possible also by the fact that all the horses are the property of the State. Prizes are given and paid as premiums to the trainer, the jockey, the lad, the stud-workers, the blacksmith, and others This premium may be cut when the horse has some defects of constitution. As studs have always about a hundred or more mares, each of them has three or four trainers, with an adequate number of jockeys.

It is interesting to observe that geldings are not admitted to the hippodrome, as the latter is maintained primarily for the improvement of the breed and not for short. Horses are raced only up to four years (some exceptions are made, but seldom, and principally for horses born in foreign countries). After the third year only the best are kept in training. Fillies at four years may be raced only six or seven times.

The distances of the races are longer than in England. A two-year-old maiden starts at 1,200 metres and afterwards at 1,500, and the last day of the season at 1,800 metres. (A mile is just over 1,600 metres.) Three-year-olds run few races of a mile and most at 1,800 metres, but in a higher category they start at 2,000 metres, then 2,200 (1½ miles) 2,400, 3,000, and in the last handicap at 3,200 metres (two miles). For four-year-olds the distance is 2,400 metres and more seldom 3,000, 3,200, 4,000, and 4,800 metres (three miles). Sometimes they start in extra races at 2,000 metres. Horses of different ages are admitted to only a few races and about 15 per cent of the races are reserved for fillies. The classic races are: For two-year-olds, the Produce Stakes (1,200 metres), on the first day of the meeting; the Kalinin Stakes (1,600 metres), the main race for them, with a prize of 20,000 roubles; the Criterium (1,500 metres), for horses of two and three years; and the Closing Stakes, 1,800 metres. For the three-year-olds, the Opening Stakes, 1,800 metres; the Oaks, 2,400 metres; the Derby, 2,400 metres; the St. Leger, 3,000 metres; the Sravnenie, 2,400 metres, where they meet for the first time the four-year-olds. For the four-year-olds, the Republic Stakes, 3,200 metres, and the Farewell Stakes, 4,800 metres. In order to have not more than eight or ten horses starting in the Derby, a lesser Derby is raced with one-third of the amount in prizes. A special stake for fillies is raced in the autumn over 2,400 metres.



A general view of the court at San Francisco, as Don Budge and Gene Mako, of the United States team, defeated Jiro Yamagishi (left background) and Fumi teru Nakano (right background), of Japan in the doubles of the Davis Cup Zone play. Mako is in left foreground, Budge, at right. The score was: 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

BOOKMAKER WHO PAID TOO MUCH

Can a bookmaker who has paid out too much to a client on a betting transaction recovered by legal action the amount so paid? The London Court of Appeal has held that he cannot, thereby reversing a decision by Judge Thomas at Abergavenny County Court—which was in favour of the bookmaker, Mr. Walter Morgan, of Abergavenny—and allowing the appeal of the client Mr. Llewellyn Ashcroft.

Mr. Morgan paid out £24 too much to Mr. Ashcroft, and the county court held that he was entitled to its repayment, and that the Gaming Act, which Mr. Ashcroft pleaded, did not apply.

The Master of the Rolls said the point was that in order to ascertain whether an overpayment had been made it would be necessary for the court to examine the state of the account between the parties. "But that", he said, "the court is not entitled to do, since, by taking such an account, the court would be recognising wagering transactions, and therefore would be doing the very thing which the Gaming Act 1845, did not permit to be done."

Lord Justice Scott agreed and the appeal was accordingly allowed, with costs.—"Manchester Guardian."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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BIRTH OF A NEW LIFE IN LANKA

(Continued from page 1)

Party in Ceylon, the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, should be Socialistic in its outlook and work for the establishment of a Socialistic State. The Party is composed of a band of youngmen and women, full of enthusiasm and zeal. Realising that the key to the struggle lies with the masses of the country, they are concentrating in rousing in the masses a consciousness of their right to freedom and liberation from exploitation. The middle class of Ceylon, bereft of all national consciousness and seeing only through the smoked glasses of the rulers, had ceased to remember the existence of the masses except at the time of the Council elections. It was not quite the proper thing to speak of the masses—a sweating humanity, with hands soiled by the brown earth, workers with sooty clothes, their womanfolk going about with cosmeticless faces. There was something so vulgar about them, their thatched huts, one-room tenements, housing two or three families. Such talk was taboo in respectable drawing rooms, when ladies and gentlemen consorted only to talk of race-horses, the Governor's graciousness at the last Government House party, the colour of the Coronation robes, the likely promotions in the secretariat, the latest consignment of shoes and new table-mats. Visitors to Ceylon only saw a lovely garden. They were assured in it lived a most contented humanity under the kindly shadow of the benign British rule.

And suddenly these complacent ladies and gentlemen and the happy tourist are rudely startled out of this happy atmosphere. Ugly utterances are made. Constantly from platform and the press one hears of starvation wages, unemployment, the peasants' destitute condition half-fed children, under-nourished mothers, dirty slums and exploited plantation coolies. The lovely garden of plenty seems to be suddenly stricken by some mysterious plague. Beauty is marred by the appearance of ugly sores. The contentment is full of painful cracks. There is something rotten in this planters' paradise. The fierce searchlight, the Sama Samaj Party turns on the Planters' Raj sends a shudder through the whole country. To-day, the air is full of angry murmurs and resentful rumblings. The masses are stirring, slowly but surely.

Vested Interests Perturbed

Two members of the Sama Samaj Party have invaded that select sanctuary the State Council, carrying their ugly wares with them into this holy of holies. The titled, tail-coated gentlemen are growing restless in their comfortable seats. Their sensitive nerves are grazed by these harsh exposures, their gentlemanly sensibilities hurt by such ungentlemanly utterances. But the Socialists can never be made to behave themselves. All the Oxford, Paris, Harward training seems to have been wasted on them. Whoever heard of a gentleman calling a spade a spade. But these Socialists do. All this was most upsetting, but then, what else can you expect from Socialists?

In the meantime, these unreasonable, uncultured, noisy youngsters are forging ahead. Their weekly in Singhalese has already a circulation of 10,000. They have been able to establish direct contact with the masses, both the working class in the city and the peasantry in the villages. The large audiences they draw, and the easy sale of their literature show the immense interest they have been able to awaken in the general mass of people.

The Party is yet very young and very small. The leadership is in the hands of rising intellectuals, most of whom have had their training abroad, in Western countries. They are earnest students of Economics and Politics. They have developed a clear ideology and a definite plan of action along proper lines for the development of an anti-imperialist mass struggle. Most of them possess the gift of speech. They are full of fire and an exuberance, which one almost envies, and those who have watched them address meetings, see the dynamic effect and transformation wrought by their utterances. There is no doubt that the future political leadership lies with them and they are well-equipped for the task. For they seem not only to know what they want, but determined to get what they want. For in them one sees not only the rise of the time-spirit but also the call of the nation and its desire to come into its own.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

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INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is indeed a little way, very much surprising! All of a sudden, and quite unexpectedly I have come away to Sind—and I am writing this letter from Hyderabad (Sind).

We have been in the train for nearly two days. The journey is tiresome and not tiresome, too—well, that depends on how you look at the things.

Soon after alighting from the train, I have begun writing this letter to you. I do not feel in a mood to do so—but lest you feel disappointed not to find my letter in this week's issue, I must write it anyhow.

After Hyderabad I am going to Larkana, my native place. Then I shall be going to Karachi—and after remaining there for a day, I shall be coming back to Bombay..... And the wonder of wonders is that you shall be reading this letter while I shall also be there!

I am not all alone. Little Sheila is with me. And, it is really interesting to watch her on the journey—otherwise, I think, my journey would have been more tiresome than it has been now.

Perhaps it would be better if I give the full account of my journey in my next letter to you..... Till then i.e., the next Sunday, you will just please excuse me—you will excuse me more for my not being able to give you any other reading matter, too.

PICTURES.

Most of the pictures appearing in this corner to-day are those of the students and trainers of the Summer School of Physical Training, Juhu, which has been going on there since the last month.

I think it is a good idea to hold such camps as these, where children come and live in the open air—under tents, and practise physical exercises and learn to do the daily routine work by themselves.

This sort of life will inculcate in them the spirit of self-help, self-reliance, and also make them physically strong, and mentally awakened. I shall tell you some things more about this beautiful and useful school also in the next week's issue.

I had a chance to go with this party last week to Ghod Bunder for a half day excursion. I had indeed a very happy time with them. The scenery at Ghod Bunder is so charming: it lifts you high in heavens.

Children went a-singing in the motor lorries. And we sang all kinds of songs—Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi, Bengali and English. And when we all sat down for our lunch, it was so nice and fine!

Perhaps I should close my letter now—otherwise, I fear, I shall not be able to post it in time. So, more when we meet again—of course through this corner in the next week's issue, when I hope to give you some more interesting photographs.

SMILE-A-WHILE

(Sent by Bro. Robert Francis)

Girl: "Don't you think that salt water is beneficial to health?"

Boy: "Not always. A man whom I once knew was seriously injured by it."

Girl: "How so?"

Boy: "He was drowned."

Near Enough

A chalk mark on a building near the sea front was said to mark the extent of a record high tide.

"But surely the sea did not reach as high as that?" queried a visitor.

"No, not exactly," replied the native, "but the proper mark was rubbed off by mischievous children so we put it out of their reach."

Following the Sign

Teacher: "Why are you so late coming to school to-day, Peter?"

Peter: "I was late having breakfast, sir."

Teacher: "Well, did you hurry afterwards?"

Peter: "No, sir, I saw a signpost on the road, and it said 'School—go slowly!'"

A Bite of Food

"Could you give a poor fellow a bite?" asked the dusty tramp.

"I don't bite myself," answered the lady of the house, "but I'll call the dog."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
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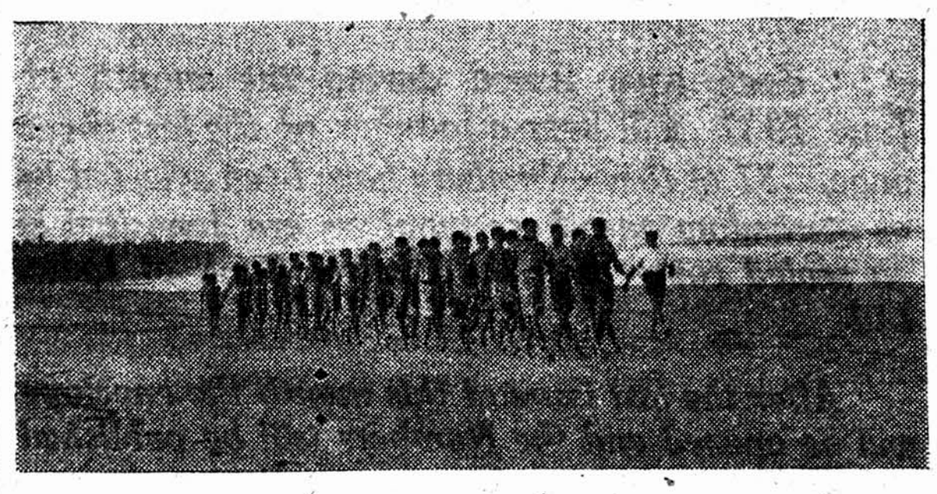

March past of the Students and Trainers of the Summer School of Physical Training, Juhu.

When this pretty little child utters the well-known salutation, "How are you, my fine feathered friend?" she's usually addressing her pet chicken. First thing in the morning, his charming little mistress feeds him. He has a delicate appetite, eating only a peck at a time. Then it is time for his lessons, which chore he obviously doesn't care for. At right he is seen about to snatch forty winks, cradled on the lap of his loving mistress. He can sleep securely in the knowledge that he'll never be a chicken dinner.

In the Kitchen.

Dinner Time.

OUR SHORT STORY

A Mere Accident

By C. J.

"But what has happened?"

I did not articulate the question—it was hardly necessary—as I stood there on the doorstep hesitating for a few fractions of seconds poised in dark thought, no, not thought but a trauma....

I stood there torn in indecision, in that indescribable, nameless terror that, I always felt, made my heart stand still Very much like the emotion that music alone could create. The emotion of pain, the emotion of a bright surgical instrument cutting through the sensitive flesh....

I stood facing my wife, absorbing the mood, the too familiar but unfathomable mood, that restored to those two pools of her eyes the terrifying calm of the night, impressed by the strain her face showed. There was just a suggestion of nervous tremor in the pure delicately curving upper lip that accentuated the gash of her mouth, at once so sensuous and so tragic. . .

"What could have happened....?" I was asking myself, conscious all the time of the intoxication that my wife's mood distilled. I had by now grown accustomed to it; it grated on my nerves; transfused them with its bitter sweet emotion. Like the drug-addict I craved for this subtle intoxication....

She lifted our child, pressed it to the heart in a quick decisive gesture, smothered it with a brief caress. I waited sitting on the edge of the bed.

Silence. I asked myself, 'What ....what....what....' suspended on the tension of this situation.

This silence of Time. Silence of timelessness. Silence of arteries swollen with the agony of motion that speeds through inside, deep-down, all over us. This elemental, invulnerable barrier between our soul and the dreams of 'nirvana'. This night of wakefulness that is charged with the tempestuous noises of Wagner's music. This agony of life-reality.....

She gives me a glance that pierces through me and the meaning of which I understand or perhaps don't understand What is understanding when one is challenged with it? Is it not a rational, an intellectual process? There is hardly any question of understanding where the personality of this girl is concerned. The experience is purely animalistic where that hypnotic glance is concerned.

The pools of darkness deepen, settle into strange immobility. Something burns in their depths, burns. burns.....

"Did you hear?" she was saying without allowing me to nod a negative. "But you possibly couldn't.... A woman fell down the third storey window."

She pointed at the chawl our building overlooked. She made an imperceptible movement, leant against the railing of our tiny balcony.

"Do you know", the words came slowly, poured themselves out of the gash of that sensuous and tragic mouth, and their harsh and graceful music trembled through space. "She just fell out of that window. Hurt herself terribly. I saw her.....no, no, no, how could I bring myself to see her? But I couldn't help seeing her when they put her on the stretcher. A young woman. Mother of five children, they say, and how can I tell you....?"

She bent down and lifted the child.

The noise of the tram-car that was passing down swallowed up the faintest sigh that escaped from those lips that burnt my skin in their pent-up fervour, that bore the unmistakable warning of anaemia.....

"But how can I tell you? They put her on the stretcher and she was lying limp all over, covered with dirt of the gutter in which she had fallen. How could anyone prevent it? It happened, when nobody was about the place. ....Only a little blood was oozing out of her mouth. They said she was unconscious. They said she wasn't dead. only unconscious. She fell in the gutter. Nobody knows how it happened till somebody noticed the....the... accident."

"Yes, they told the police officers who came later to inquire that she lost her balarice and fell down the third storey window. There was such a crowd, all the women in the chawl rushed out of their rooms to have a look at the poor woman....."

"Death is so attractive to women", I was trying desperately to break the tension of the situation, "Death or the promise of death, it hardly makes any difference. does it? I really can't make out this fascination for the gruesome that these people develop. Maybe it's in their blood, it gives them pleasure. I can understand a romantic vision of death. Eros and Ananke. The night-side of love, love's tentative 'nirvana'. But the physical fact of death turns my stomach.....It is the one thing absolutely I can't understand about women....."

Her trance was not broken.

"And when they put her on the stretcher she was lying on one side and one of the men steadied her head into position. Do you know, the eldest boy followed the men and was asking her mother to take him along with her. He was crying for his mother, begging her not to leave him alone behind and the neighbours were trying to make him go with them....."

"They say she was living alone with her five little children when she fell out of the window. They had lost their father, they say and God alone knows how the poor thing lived. Alone...."

She turned her face. My heart was weighted down with the guiltiness that had almost become a chronic neuralgia...

How often did I get stealthily out of my bed in the dead of night and watch the slumbers of this girl who lived like an alien in this city of myriad noises? I could see her face torn in agony when the protective calm of her father's house was broken with the cry of suffering in that village, where hunger lived as well as in this city but where she did not feel as bewildered as unhappy like a creature of the jungle of her beautiful village home that languished in captivity.....

"But they say these children were starving. Her neighbour says they were crying for food and there was no food in the house. And the next thing they saw was the accident. They told the police she fell giddy and lost her balance. Is it true? Tell me, tell me...."

How can I tell her? What can I tell her?

The tints on those pure tragic lips deepen against the background of her pallor. Those pools of eyes are flooded with the filmy purity of grief. In that terrible silence I find it difficult to breathe. In the silence of the evening the clamour of her tears gathers momentum. so insistent, so corrosive, breaks over my head, all about me drowns me in its force. Hunger, want, squalor, human despair, orphans wandering the dark streets of this city. Her beautiful face transformed by passion and in which I read the triumphal march of anaemia becomes a living death's mask.

THE END.

MEND, NOT END, IT!

Some Reflections On The Modern Attitude To Marriage

By P. N. MOHILE

"Mend marriage by all means but to end it under the excuse of freedom is obviously nothing less than the way to face suicide," says the author of this provocative article in which he questions the wisdom of the ultra-modern attitude towards marriage.

This is an age of individual freedom. Every field of life—social, economic and religious—has been invaded by the idea. Age-long institutions have been brought under the dazzling searchlight of this doctrine, and when found wanting ruthlessly attacked. And often such attacks are totally unjust. And one of the most unjust sufferers has been the institution of marriage.

Curiously enough opposite types of people have condemned marriage for opposite reasons—the only common basis of their opposition being the idea that marriage trespasses upon the boundaries f their personal freedom. Unmarried men condemn it because it means a curtailment of the bachelor's ideas of freedom. Unmarried women have started condemning it because to them it means giving some man the power to lord it over them. And married men and women often join the dismal chorus, saying that marriage has made them too, unhappy.

LOOSENED BONDS.

The result of all this confused babbling has been that the bonds of marriage have been loosened. divorce has been made easier. theories of trial and companionate marriages are finding favour in the public eye—while all that has been achieved is nothing more in practice than sexual promiscuity under the guise of the attainment of the ideal of personal freedom in marriage.

The true ideal of personal freedom is well-expressed in the homely phrase—'live and let live.' Laisezz Faire' has always been the standard of all civilised human life. But the idea of personal freedom in marriage often preached by some of us means nothing more than 'live yourself, no matter who dies'!

The object of marriage, we must remember, is primarily the continuation of the race. The life and happiness of the individual no doubt have a due place, but if the emphasis were to be shifted from the race to the individual as some of us moderns would have it, if, that is, the fullest liberty for sexual promiscuity and romance were given that some of us would like to possess, in a couple of generations the majority of us would be a population of homeless wastrels! The sin of the 'freedom' of their fathers would thus verily be visited upon the heads of the children to the seventh generation as the Bible says. Civilised life would vanish, as we understand it to-day and the human race would be but little better than the beasts of the jungle who live only to eat and mate!

Does this mean that humanity is destined to marry and be wretched for life?

Men must work and women must weep.
For, there's the life of the race to keep

Is this to be the slogan of the future?

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

By no means is this necessary.

(Continued on page 42)

Madam!

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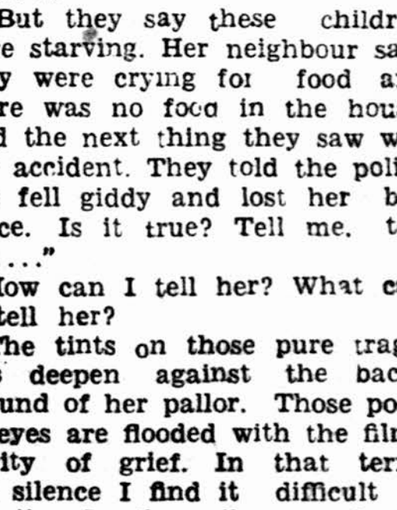

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Dictators Rule Over Men: These Women Ruled Over Dictators

Glimpses Into The Private Life Of Mussolini, Hitler And Kemal

In the shadow of almost every throne the world has known there stood, at some time, a woman who influenced the destiny of nations. It is not difficult to see how they swept their way through luxurious courts and scented ballrooms, but how would those same women react in the cold austerity of a dictator's life? Somehow the influence of a woman seems quite apart from these men of iron. And yet, there are women behind the dictators to-day, just as powerful as the Pompadours and Du Barrys of old, writes Vincent Brome in "Tit-Bits."

Long before the recent episode of Mme. La Farriere, another woman, Signorina Sarfatti, played a tremendous part in the career of Mussolini. Pale, middle-aged, with reddish hair and statuesque bearing, there can be few women who have crowded so much into their lives. Astonishingly precocious, at fourteen Sarfatti developed a deep interest in international affairs, and shortly afterwards produced remarkable books. She married a wealthy lawyer. Both she and her husband became interested in Benito Mussolini, but her contact with the then rather rough, uncultured young man, did not become intimate until they joined forces on the 'Popolo d'Ttalia,' a Socialist newspaper.

Guiding him in difficulties, she knew him then for a man destined one day to give new life to the fading glories of a great nation.

Bombs In The Bookcase

Mussolini's room just held his desk, two chairs and a bookcase. That case more often held bombs than books. They were ready for use in the event of an attack by the Chamber of Commerce. There were three bombs of a type that explodes under the slightest provocation, and when a police visit threatened they were consigned to an empty stove. The day the office boy began lighting a fire marked the end of their sojourn there.

Those bombs nearly changed the life of Mussolini and the history of Italy. On one warm afternoon Mussolini had lit a cigarette, an unusual indulgence. Talking quietly he put it down beside a matchbox. Surrounding it were letters, visiting cards, half-written articles, and the inevitable cup of milk, but most important of all stood a small metal object. Glancing down Sarfatti saw it beside the cigarette. She quietly remarked: "Do you really think a bomb is the right place for a lighted cigarette?"

Mussolini smiled and picked up the cigarette. His calmness mirrored hers. They both laughed Another member of the staff entered. Heartily, Mussolini regaled him with the story. He went pale and managed to produce the ghost of a smile before he hurriedly left the room.

From those very early days until Mussolini's legions marched on Rome, Sarfatti remained a power in the background. But tragedy entered her home life. Her young son Roberto was killed in a skirmish with the Austrians. Then her husband died. There was only one thing left to live for.....Fescism.

Her work culminated with the historic march on Rome in October, 1922. One astonishing incident which is very little known, Sarfatti witnessed that day. She was driving through the dusk with Mussolini towards the lights of Rome when suddenly a huge shooting star blazed across the sky, hung a moment in splendid brilliance, then vanished. It was New Year's Day of the first Fascist Year.....

Since those eventful weeks, pale, intense Sarfatti has changed very little, and to-day she remains one of the few amongst Mussolini's first associates whom he has not disowned.

Equally important in the life of Mussolini has been the influence of Donna Rachele, the simple servant girl who rose to become the second lady in the land.

Thirty years ago, Rachele spent her days at the wash-tub in the stone-paved yard of the Predappio Inn. Her work was hard for a girl of fifteen, but she managed to muster an occasional song at her tub.

In the full flood of one such song, someone came behind her. It was young Benito.

As Donna hung back shyly, he said: "Rachele, it is customary to kiss the master of the house when he returns home!"

Blushing, she hesitated, then responded. It was the beginning of a great love which remains to-day an unfailing source of inspiration to the Duce.

They first settled in a workingman's flat, where she did everything from cooking his meals to mending his clothes. A small weekly paper, 'Class Struggle,' absorbed much of Benito's time, and still more of his meagre monthly allowance. Often, sales were too small to cover printing costs. Extra economies must be made. Rachele forgot the new dress and turned to her old clothes.

To-day, Rachele is little changed. She takes an active part in the work of her household, and if anyone should inquire about her duties for the next few days, she usually meets them with: "Oh, I shall be looking after the house." She still spends occasional mornings at the market, choosing her husband's vegetarian food.

Kemal And Latifa

Among the many and differing dictators, there is none with quite the same, sinister personality as Mustapha Kemal. A brooding, enigmatic figure, he occasionally emerges in one of his many characters, brutal, brilliant, masterful, far-seeing, to shock the world into new awareness. Yet, for all his reputation as a man of blood and iron, perhaps the most important moment in his life was deeply influenced by a woman—Latifa Hanum.

In 1922 his army had just driven the Greeks from Smyrna and his men were searching the city for fugitives.

It was at this stage that Latifa made her dramatic entry. While an orderly stood explaining that a young woman sat outside demanding to see him, Latifa walked in. For a moment he froze in cold fury, but then he realized that this pretty girl, with her European clothes and quiet assurance, was no normal visitor.

What could he do for her? Latifa's mission was simple. Her father a well-known Turkish shipowner, invited him to exchange his noisy uncomfortable headquarters, in the heart of the town, for a big house on the hills behind Smyrna. While she spoke the sound of rifle fire penetrated to the room. A man screamed sharp and shrill. Some poor Greek ferreted out by the Turks. The city was still in a state of uproar, and fire had broken out in the Christian quarters.

The thought of a house surrounded by vineyards was inviting. Again, there was Latifa.

He moved. Within a few weeks he had fallen desperately in love with Latifa, and she adored him. Although her Turkish headdress was the one remaining sign, in her clothes, of Eastern origin, he found something peculiarly stimulating about this keen-witted girl with her European ways.

One evening he stood with Latifa looking out from the veranda across the hills to the sea. Lights flared and faded amongst the olives. Below them Smyrna spread irregularly, the fire gaining intensity. Beyond, lay the battleships of Europe, duly gleaming in the glare.

With a gesture Kemal said: "I see it as a sign that Turkey is purged of its traitors at last." But Latifa's mind was far away from blood and carnage. Up there the night was full of secrets.

He drew her to him, and kissed her. Suddenly she checked him. And there with passion mounting and all the old despotic fires breaking through, she told him she wanted to marry him. At first resentment flamed in him. He tried gentle persuasion. For nearly half an hour he reasoned with her but at last, his patience exhausted, he flung at her: "I have sworn not to marry until my work for Turkey is done." Then strode away. Next morning he returned to his army.

There the situation had become delicate. Towards 1923 the beaten Greek Army had slipped from Smyrna across the sea to Thrace. There it was re-forming. Without ships Kemal found himself forced to follow the enemy by land, and almost immediately, in the Dardanelles, he met a British Army of Occupation, which refused to let him cross into Europe.

It was at this momentous point in his career that he determined to try a clever trick which might bring his schemes crashing in the dust, or set him up as a pillar of strength. His infantry went forward towards the British lines with arms reversed. They were told to appear peaceable and to make every possible friendly overture. One shot on either side would have started a war with Britain.

That shot was never fired. Until the Turks were within reach of their barbed wire, and on the point of filtering through, the British faithfully fulfilled their orders to hold them up without using force. Then, when the situation became critical, news flashed through that an armistice had been arranged. Immediately Kemal ordered his troops to stand fast. The Armistice promised him all that he wanted. The evacuation of the Greek Army out of Thrace, and the restoration of European Turkey.

He drove at breakneck speed across Turkey to Smyrna. The house lay as quiet as ever. Latifa was upstairs. He dashed to her room. An odd brilliance in his eyes, he announced: "We will marry, at once."

Hitler And The Gossips

In her different way, tall, graceful Leni Riefenstahl rose from the obscurity of a quiet mountain village to play a vital part in the life of yet another dictator. ...Adolf Hitler. Reared amongst simple mountain folk, she spent her early days roving the mountain slopes. Then a film company descended on this quiet community. Leni became their guide and attracted the attention of the director.

Within two years she had rocketed to stardom. But her ambition did not stop there. She realized that the German cinema was badly in need of reorganisation. She became a power behind the cinema. And since films are used extensively for propaganda in Germany, it was inevitable that she should come into contact with Hitler.

Hitler saw the immense potentialities of this tall, sun-tanned woman, with her wide dark eyes, and simple clothes. Here was a splendid specimen of German womanhood, whose knowledge of the cinema and power as a propagandist might work wonders.

To-day, there is conjecture about their actual relations, but gossips would be disappointed if they knew the truth. Hitler sees in Leni a woman who has helped to strengthen his nation of Nazis, a woman to whom he can turn for advice, and who has never failed him. But their relations are those of two devoted friends.

Leni has been a power behind the dictator for some years, and is likely to remain so, but she has said: "Herr Hitler could not love except platonically. He is above personal relationship."

Only in rare cases will the world ever know just to what degree women have designed its destiny, through the dictators of this century.

La Passionaria—Dolores Ibaruri—is one of those exceptions. Her exploits are so sensational that she could not for long remain unknown. Married and middle-aged, her face is severe and heavily lined, but the matronly figure is completely contradicted by her eyes, which can blaze and wither in a second. She went from Spain to Russia to master the technique of open-air speaking, and became a new personality in the world of soap-box firebrands. She exploited theatrical aids, wearing vivid carnations in her jet-black hair.

Fury Of Madrid

A party of revolutionaries imprisoned in the Madrid Barracks had an astonishing experience of Dolores' overwhelming personality. Confinement had depressed these men, and she decided to deliver one of her fiery harangues. Its effect was remarkable. An entirely new spirit began to stir among them, until, bold to the point of madness, they faced the guns of their guards and calmly walked out of prison, the astounded militia not daring to fire. She was one of the main figures behind Caballero's early successes.

Franco, in his turn, found inspiration in the youthful beauty of Donna Maria della Esperanza Morena, a girl scarcely twenty years old. When the Madrid Government executed her 'fiance,' they did not realise what a bitter and powerful enemy they were making.

In a sudden, passionate outburst, she declared: "Do this and the whole of Spain will be plunged into bloodshed."

She was right. Joining forces with General Emilio Mola, she began to plot and scheme against the Government.

She was relentless in hounding down the Communists; shot them herself; revelled in mass executions.

Extreme fanaticism of this kind is rare, but many of these women would willingly sacrifice their lives for the sake of the men they worship.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

CHINA PLANS SCHOOL FOR BRIDES

Preparations are under way for construction of a "school for brides" at Kiangwan Village, a Shanghai suburb, made possible by donation of dols. 80,000 from a wealthy Chinese woman whose name has not been revealed.

The institution will be operated by Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu, a Chinese woman writer, wife of a leading Shanghai educationist and now general secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She already has charge of two schools for former slave girls.

For two years, aided by the anonymous benefactor, Mrs. Liu has been experimenting with a class of 10 or 12 girls, and is now ready to go ahead with the larger project.

Classes will be provided in decorating and furnishing modern homes, home management, sanitation, care and feeding of children, eugenics, hygiene and biology. Vocational courses will include art work, embroidery, dressmaking, typing, book-keeping, general office work, practical nursing and restaurant management.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A good wall paper paste can be made by mixing two parts of water with three parts of flour. Stir until lumps are gone. Then boil for ten minutes, stirring well. When cool, mix in two tablespoons of powdered dry alum for each gallon of paste.

* * *

To rid a room of stale tobacco odor, place a jar anywhere in the room, add a lump of crystal ammonia to it, three or four drops of lavender oil and from three to five spoonfuls of boiling water.

* * * *

Plain chiffon should be pressed with a warm iron while slightly damp.

* * *

Always open a can of asparagus at the bottom and the soft tips will come out unbroken.

* * *

Pewter must never be polished, as this spoils it and wears off the touch-marks. It should be dull, but need not be dirty. It should be washed regularly in warm, soapy water with a soft brush, and dried immediately with a clean cloth.

* * *

When old potatoes are boiled a few drops of lemon juice added to the water will keep them white. New potatoes may be scraped easily if boiling water is first poured over them to soften the skins.

THREAT TO REVIVE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

"A recrudescence of the old Suffragette movement", if the Government does not alter its attitude on the question of equal pay for equal work by men and women, was threatened by Miss Mary Sweet (secretary of the Civil Service Equal Pay Committee), at the resumed conference of the Civil Service Clerical Association, London.

She said the executive committee proposed to launch an "all-service" petition in favour of equal pay. Next year there would be a demonstration at the Albert Hall and they had in mind an outdoor demonstration later.

"If after all this effort", she said, "the Government's position remains unchanged then we shall consider such steps as are appropriate and necessary.

"I don't propose to define those steps more clearly at the moment, but we have further steps in mind."

The conference adopted a resolution demanding improved office accommodation for civil servants.

IRISH WOMEN IN NEW CONSTITUTION

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES PROTEST AGAINST INFERIOR STATUS ASSIGNED TO THEM

A largely-attended meeting of women graduates of the National University, was held at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, to discuss the clauses in the Draft Constitution relating to the position of women.

The following statement was later supplied for publication:—

Dr. Mary Hayden was in the chair, and the speakers included Professor Agnes O'Farrelly, President of the Irish Federation of University Women, Prof. Mary Macken, Mrs. McCarvill, Mrs. Kane, Dr. Angela Russell, Miss Eileen Davitt, Mrs. H. Sheehy-Skeffington.

The omission of the principle of equal rights and equal opportunities, enunciated in the Proclamation of the Republic in 1916 and confirmed in Article 3 of the Constitution of Saorstat Eireann, was deplored as sinister and retrogressive. Articles 40, 41 and 45, which leave the door open for reactionary legislation against women in every department, were discussed with particular care.

Measures were then proposed to secure their deletion and the restoration of Article 3.

"An emergency committee was formed and a fighting fund inaugurated.

"A deputation was appointed to lay the case before those responsible for the passing of the measure through the Dail.

"Proposals were also adopted to co-operate with other women's organisations throughout the country for the more effective fighting of the reactionary clauses."—Irish Press."

It May Be Temptation To Let Things Slide

But It's Bad Policy In The Long Run

"How in the world are we going to pay for all these things?" It was the husband speaking, of course.

"Don't worry about that, old dear," said his wife. "You forget all the money we spend for concerts, movies, theatres now goes into the house. What's dols. 22? The price of an evening's entertainment."

"I guess you're right," he admitted, "Improvements on the house are an investment and it's more sensible to pay something for such improvement than to blow in our money for entertainment."

"We do get things paid for, you'll admit," his wife continued.

Spreading the family sugar over a big slice is something most wives learn to do, some better than others, of course.

Given identical incomes and overhead, one family will manage somehow to acquire a few incidental luxuries while another will go into debt and perhaps let their property depreciate besides.

Everyone knows that there is truth in the old saw that it is not what you make but what you save, that matters. People's ideas differ on what is saving and what isn't. Some might argue that putting money into a house is saving. It is, too. There never was a more criminal waste than to let a property fall apart or go to pieces for the want of a few minor repairs.

It's the same principle as the stitch in time. A repair in time saves and is a tremendous asset in keeping the situation under control. Overlooking a minor repair only makes it more difficult in the long run. It will probably bring on another leak or break, and even if it doesn't, it gets worse all the while and becomes a greater problem daily. My theory is that it is best to make each little repair or improvement when it is possible to do so.

We have all had the experience of seeing old people who did not keep up their homes living out their lives in houses that are all but tumbling down around their ears. Often it's a question of which will outlive the other, the house or its owner. A tumbledown house is no asset.

True, there is a type of buyer who finds a good deal of fun in taking over such places and toring them, but they rarely are willing to pay much for the privilege.

When one hears of people seeking an old barn or farmhouse to remodel one may be pretty sure that they expect to get it for next to nothing.

It is amazing, really, how quickly anything neglected shows lack of care and how that neglected look does detract from the value of the property.

Nor is this true alone of property; one's wardrobe, for instance, suddenly requires care and attention. There's more truth than poetry in the phrase, "It's not the original cost, but the upkeep." Upkeep means spending time or money—usually both. It's never wise to let things go to rack and ruin just because it requires some expenditure to keep it in condition.

It may be a temptation to let things slide. If it is to you, wrestle with it, for it's bad policy in the long run.

The world judges us by our externals; the clothes we wear, the homes we live in. It isn't hard to tell a shiftless, and therefore extravagant, person from one who contrives to make both ends meet very neatly and very nicely.—"Montreal Gazette."

DIETING MAY LEAD TO DIVORCE

Dieting was blamed in part for divorces to-night by George Rector, noted chef and gourmet of "New York." Commenting at a dinner given in his honour that a friend noticed that nearly everybody in Reno, Nev., the divorce capital, was thin, Rector said:

"A hungry woman, reducing too quickly on some diet of raw vegetables and orange juice. . . is very likely to answer back so snappishly that she will find her husband giving her several yards of train ticket and the address of a good Nevada lawyer out or sheer self-defence."

WOMEN DON'T LIKE YOU—

1. To knock out your pipe on the edge of a chair.

2. To ring them up on the telephone and, finding them out not leave a name but just say, confidently, "She'll know who it is."

3. To use brand new dusters for mopping up oil.

4. To walk about the house in your gardening boots. Polished floors and carpets are not the easiest things to keep clean.

5. To forget that the best cook in the world has yet to devise a way of keeping food hot indefinitely.

6. To set the alarm clock, but forget to wind the alarm.

7. To arrive home with a party of friends quite unexpectedly and complain that there is no food in the house.

8. To send them flowers and omit to enclose a card—it's both confusing and annoying. If you don't know her favourite colour send white, if you don't know her favourite flower send roses. Anything is better than nothing at all.—"News Chronicle".

TRIPLET FAMILY

The wife of Anton Stark, a farmer at Kleheiminger on the Danube, has just had triplets for the third time.—Exchange.

Dependable Remedy

For all menstrual disturbances and a tonic for building up a woman's constitution

LODHRA

Obtainable at all Chemists.

Kesari Kuteeram MADRAS.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. P. M. ZAVERI & CO.

Robot Watch-Dog Of Sky

Uncanny Invention Detects Approach Of Hostile Aircraft And Gives Alarm

Scientists are grappling with the problem of freeing the populations of towns and cities from the menace of aircraft during war.

They have produced a weird and uncanny instrument, the Petoscope, which can detect the approach of aircraft and give warning of their presence over wide areas.

This robot watch-dog of the sky is the invention of Mr. Alan Fitzgerald, of Swarthmore Electrical College, U.S.A.

It is a simple adaptation of the principle of the "electric eye," the remarkable instrument which can be made to open and shut doors and to give warning of the presence of burglars.

Tests by the American Air Force give grounds for the belief that it will strengthen considerably defence measures in aerial warfare.

The Petoscope is an odd oblong-shaped box not unlike a large camera with two lenses. It is mounted on wheels.

It detects birds or airplanes moving in the air and releases electrical impulses which ring a bell or sound a syren.

These impulses can be amplified and relayed all over a town or city with the result that the moment hostile aircraft come into view the air is ringing with alarm signals.

These give the population time to don gas masks and get to shelter.

In the experiments already made an airplane flying at 3,000 feet was instantly detected.

At present the most practical use to which the Petoscope has been put is the detection of smugglers at the U.S.A. free port of Staten Island. where goods may be landed free, but which become dutiable if taken inland.

Well-lit ten-feet wire fences have been built to prevent smuggling.

Petoscopes have now been installed as sleepless watchers.

If a boat moves across the water to the pier, warning bells begin to ring.

If a motor-car drives to within range of one of the robot guards, or a man tries to cross the fence, the alarm signal sounds.

Even the presence of dogs and cats prowling about the pier is detected.—"Sunday Express."

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

"REIFATING" EARTHQUAKES

People who live in parts of the world where earthquakes occur have generally noticed that, after the first shock is over, there follows several minor tremors. They are, of course, nothing compared with the real earthquake, but in many cases they can be distinctly felt.

This is due to the fact that, in some respects, an earthquake is not unlike the disturbing of a pool of water. The shock sends tremors—however slight—right round the earth. just as a stone thrown into the water causes ripples to run to the edge and back again.

Every earthquake affects the whole surface of the earth. If human nerves were sufficiently sensitive, people in England would be able to feel the tremor of an earthquake which took place in Japan; and Indians would perceive a shock that originated in America.

That is why the seismograph, which is like a supersensitive "nerve," can register even minor earthquakes occurring in distant parts of the world.

When these tremors have gone right round the earth they arrive back again at the place from which they started. It is then that the secondary shock is felt on the scene of the earthquake.

It has been calculated that the repetitions thus caused recur every 42 minutes, gradually getting fainter until they disappear.

SCIENTIST OFFERS SOLUTION OF MAN IN THE MOON

Scientists have held and given up one theory after another about the creation of the Man in the Moon, and now Dr. L. J. Spencer has given good reasons for going back to an old one.

The marks of the moon are the splashes of meteors falling from space into the Moon's surface at the moon from all directions many of the marks of contact should be oval instead of all being circular.

The answer to this has been found by comparing the lunar craters with one or two earthly meteor-scars. In Australia and in Arabia the ground was chured up by a falling star ages before man and there you can see the scars to-day and they are quite circular. Why?

Because these marks are not the marks of contact but of the explosion which followed when the terrifically hot mass buried itself in the ground and burst.

If you could see by slow motion a drop falling into water you would find that an instant after it buried itself beneath the surface a central cone of water was thrown up surrounded by a round trough and a wall. Here you have the lunar crater in miniature.

The meteoric craters in Australia and Arabia show that the heat of the meteor was so great that it did not merely melt the sand, it boiled it. Now it is estimated that twenty million meteors strike the earth every day, but thanks to atmosphere they are burned up before they can do us harm by striking our cities. The moon has no atmosphere and, therefore, no protection against the celestial bombardment.

Only one point puzzles astronomers and that is, why are there no more craters being formed on the moon now? Has the Solar System been swept clean of the bigger meteors? With possibly one exception there has not been the slightest change on the Moon's surface since mankind watched her face first through telescopes.

MEND, NOT END, IT!

(Continued from page 39)

Let us first of all clearly understand the true nature of the institution of marriage. By marrying we are not merely earning a right to mate, to have our home kept ready, to have our meals cooked to our liking or even to have a companion with whom we can live for life—but we have also undertaken the responsibility to carry on the torch of life that our fathers have handed over to us. The discharge of this social responsibility does entail some sacrifice. It is the sacrifice of some part of your personal freedom in the sense in which we understood it before marriage. Our partner also gives up her or his share of personal freedom and together we agree to make up to each other for this mutual sacrifice that both of us together may render a vital service to our race. This is the true signification of the institution and bond of marriage.

Of course every individual is entitled to get the best out of it that he or she can. But that is different from trying to get out of it as best as he or she can which seems to be the most frequent attitude.

If we first rightly understand the true purpose of marriage and then enter into it with the fullest possible consideration and preparation, exercising all the individual freedom that we want in the choice of our partners, in the time of our marriages, etc. and finally having entered into marriage of our own free will, like men and women of honour stand by our mutual choice, we are more likely to develop into perfect manhood and womanhood, with the full understanding our rights and responsibilities. Flitting from flower to flower may befit a butterfly it is far from a fitting ideal for the responsibilities of human existence.

The real fault lies not with the institution but with the manner in which it is conducted. There is much that needs to be mended in the present methods of marriage—but it would be strange doctor who started his treatment of the patient, by proposing to take his life, in order to remove the disease!

MARRIAGT OF THE FUTURE.

The marriages of the future must be based on physical and psychological affinity. To that end every thinker will agree there is ample scope for reform. But that is different from trying to destroy the institution itself. For the life of the institution of marriage is bound up with the life of race. The building of human civilisation depends primarily upon it—for to build you must have some solid foundation. The age-long institution of marriage provides that solid bedrock foundation by creating that vital, indefinable, social entity which we understand by the name of a family. And upon the family rises the nation, depends the race for its very existence. To loosen the bonds of marriage is thus striking directly at the very foundations on which we have built so far on which we can build at all, in future.

If you doubt this try to think of yourself without your father, mother, brother, sister,—without any of your family. Ponder over the void you feel within yourself at the very idea and then pause before you condemn an institution that has succeeded in filling this void with love and affection albeit a bit imperfectly, but nevertheless very effectively.

Mend marriage by all means but to try to end it under the excuse of personal freedom is obviously nothing less than the way to race suicide.

Whatever is wrong with your hair there is Vitex hair root vitalizer to combat with it. Why suffer hair poverty and hair loss? Don't allow yourself to look years older than what you actually are.

No man or woman need suffer from loss of hair; for Vitex, the natural hair food and tonic combined, revitalizes the hair roots into vigorous growing activity in a short time. VITEX IS THE NEAREST APPROACH TO THE NATURAL OILS OF THE SCALP, the deficiency of which is usually responsible for the scanty hair or baldness. Vitex treatment takes only three minutes a day, yet in that short time it performs wonders. Hair stop falling. Thin, scanty hair are replaced by strong, healthy ones. Bald patches are covered with a new growth of hair in 90 days. You will have no hair or scalp troubles whatever, if you use Vitex.

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

Problems Of Physical Training

Need Of Nutritional And Other Corrective Treatment As Essential Preliminary

(BY "ATHLETICUS")

It is not unusual in these days, to come across children and women, mobilized in large numbers to undergo the so-called 'physical culture' training at the hands of instructors whose capacity to impart any useful instruction strikes one as highly questionable, not to mention the methods employed by these self-styled 'professors' of physical culture that are, in a majority of instances, definitely harmful: and the need of meeting the challenge of this situation becomes every-day more urgent especially when the extent of the harm that is bound to follow if this process were allowed to proceed unchecked is considered in all its ensuing complications.

AIMS OF TRAINING

That the facilities of correct school gymnastics or any kind of systematic physical training are not available or that the subject fails to impress the organisations or persons entrusted with the responsibility of imparting educational knowledge with its importance, is hardly any justification for handing over school children to the physical culture quacks who utterly lack in the knowledge of the subject in which they not merely profess but practise with such freedom.

It must be pointed out, at the outset, that even in countries where a distinct tradition of school gymnastics, based essentially on the classic systems of Swedish and Danish drill exists and where the results of systematic training have been established to contribute a great deal to the average improvement and standard of physical development of both children and adults amongst the population, there is any amount of controversy regarding the need of discrimination in selecting pupils, in consideration of individual needs, for training in a variety of graded gymnastics.

GRADATION OF EXERCISES

The question is purely one of common sense informed as it must be with the knowledge we possess not merely of the human body and its functions but of the mind as well—in other words, that of psychology. It is recognised, for instance that proper nutrition of the young is more important in physical development than gymnastic training which moreover is planned with a view to help the natural growth particularly of children. There are exercises of the mass drill which aim at the assimilation of mechanico-moral discipline inherent in order exercises and exercises of walking and carriage, corrective exercises involving training of the muscles, exercises of nervous co-ordination and finally, those that constitute vigorous athletic effort and competitive sport.

The greatest virtue of the Scandinavian systems is that they have been evolved and perfected by men who have studied the subject in a purely scientific spirit. They are not contaminated by the military or the hysteric aims of Fascism although they have been borrowed by non-Nordic races and exploited for purposes of political propaganda. The German 'wandervogel' and youth movements of the post-War times are significant of this peaceful idealism although it is to-day sought to be perverted into activities that are alien as much to the Hellenic spirit of athleto-aestheticism as to the modern humanist European

WHAT CHILDREN REQUIRE

But apart from the question whether children should be subjected to the discipline of gymnastic training, it is admitted that the first condition of physical well-being is the healthy and pleasant environment in which they are brought up. Henrick Ibsen's dictum that 'children should be brought up like noblemen' applies to the problem of physical training as well. Factors of nutrition and other conditions of life are of the utmost importance and this is demonstrated by the characteristic attitude of the British Medical Association the experts of which have laid down the scales of minimum nutrition with a view to meet the situation of unemployment that is causing a definite fall-off in the standard of living with a consequent condition of malnutrition.

FACTOR OF NUTRITION

If British children require liberal rations of free milk, we could easily imagine the needs of our children who live, with their parents, in a uniquely chronic condition of malnutrition The average physique of these children is admittedly so poor that only a lunatic could prescribe physical training in a case of malnutrition of this kind. What they require are what all children require: good feeding. good amount of fresh air, good and hygienic housing, rational educational training, pleasant surroundings, and every kind of freedom that is conducive to the natural healthy growth of their young bodies and minds.

Even in countries where children have to undergo physical training, the school authorities usually lay stress on games that involve free movement and exercise of enthusiasm and pleasure and achieve, at the same time, the fundamental aim of discipline. Competitive sport, if it is introduced in this programme, is not at least as vigorous as it becomes under present-day conditions and good care is taken to safeguard the plastic young bodies against the danger of fatigue and strain or any tendency towards the hardening of the muscle that might interfere with the natural growth.

OUR REQUIREMENTS

The point to be made here is that, from the point of view of physical training, it is desirable that children should receive such systematic and correct training as could be given only by instructors who themselves have been trained in their work. The method of improving the average, admittedly poor physique of the school-going children should contra-indicate any course of gymnastic training so long as the problem of nutrition is not attended to as a preliminary condition. And if any physical training is given it should conform to the special needs of these children and should be controlled by a competent organisation or personnel

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Efficacy Of Serum "Not Proven"

So far as numbers go, infantile paralysis is not a large problem as compared with other infectious diseases.

There are about ten paralytic cases for every 100,000 of population each year in America. There seems to be less of the affection in all European countries, with the exception of Scandinavia, than on the North American continent where "Polio" is more frequent in the interior of the country than on the seacoasts. Curiously, one of the most intense epidemics occurred some years ago on an isolated volcanic island called Naura, or Pleasant Island, on the equator with a population on its eight square miles of 2,300. There were 700 cases. Another circumstance was that few of the patients were under 12 years of age. The natives were the ones chiefly effected. Chinese and British working for a British phosphate company and who had been in contact with the outside world were almost completely spared, a condition of things which seems to confirm the suspicion that persons who have been brought up in localities where "Polio" is epidemic, have become immunized through having had the infection in a very mild, sometimes unnoticeable form.

Measures of prevention are these: Contact with cases of infantile paralysis should be avoided. Cases mild and severe, paralytic or otherwise, should be reported carefully Since any paralysis, in a given case comes on, as a rule, within three days of the onset, it is not difficult for doctors to diagnose the paralytic cases.

What about the value of convalescent serum?

The highest authorities on the subject are in doubt concerning the efficacy of serum in the control of the diseases. Closing of schools in the face of an outbreak is, as in other infections, useless since children mingle together out of school, and are, under such conditions, less under supervision than if in school.

Viewing the success the medical profession has had in the control of such diseases as diptheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, smallpox and many others of much wider extent than "Polio," one may hold out the greatest hope that this one, too, may yet be brought under control.—"Montreal Gazette."

FIVE RULES FOR HAPPINESS

Five basic principles for health and happiness, according to Lord Horder, speaking at a meeting of the Housing Centre, are:

Enough of the right kind of food.

Suitable shelter at the right price.

Access to the fresh air.

A reasonable amount of leisure and a reasonable amount of quiet; and

A job of work.

Another point—proper housing of the people is one of the most important aspects of preventive medicine.

Some people, he said, might be happier in their old slums than in some of the modern slums—quickly erected and unplanned edifices.

Look at that new giant FORHAN'S tube! You can now buy it at the same price you have always paid for the smaller tube.

Sales of Forhan's have shown a tremendous increase. More people every day have stopped using ½-way toothpastes . . have turned to Forhan's—the two-way dentifrice which does BOTH JOBS, *cleans teeth, preserves gums.* We are happy to share these increased profits with you by giving you this extra-large tube of Forhan's *at no extra cost.* Ask your druggist for this amazing bargain.

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Literature & Art In The U. S. S. R.

(Continued from page 5)

United States is undoubtedly the most active of all. The literature coming from there constitutes 47 per cent. of all the books received from abroad. The books from the United States deal mainly with problems of agriculture, medicine and technique. Last year 15,000 books were sent to the United States from the U.S.S.R. Most of the books sent all over the world by VOKS are devoted to the exact sciences and techniques. Books on theoretical and industrial economics and statistics come next. These are followed by literature on agricultural, medicine, history, ethnography and folklore.

The development of this book exchange system assists in strengthening cultural relations between the U.S.S.R. and the rest of the world.

Art Exhibition

An exhibition of more than 400 water-colours by 113 artists opened a few days ago in Moscow. Very interesting paintings are displayed by the Honoured Man of Art S.B. Guerassimov. His series "Along Collective Farm Roads" showing the life of the present-day Soviet countryside is particularly striking. Attention is attracted by V. Searog's water-colours. The work of young artists V.N. Sigorsky N. N. Grigoryev and D. V. Stramkovsky leaves a very good impression. The joint work of three well-known Soviet cartoonists: the so-called Kukrynisky (Kuprianov, Krylov and Nikolay Sokolow) is very interesting. Their studies are executed with genuine mastership and taste A Jubilee exhibition "Thirty Years of V. L. Turzhansky's Work" has been opened in Moscow. The exhibition displays 290 canvases showing the creative path of this great painter.

A Spring Exhibition of 10 best Moscow painters will be opened in the beginning of May. V. Svarog, Professor Vassilli Yakovlev, Sokolov-Skalya, V. Meshkvov, Boris Yakovlev, Terpsikhorov and others will participate in this exhibition.

Exhibitions of paintings, sculpture and graphics by Moscow artists will also be opened in the spring in the largest health resorts of the Union—Sochi and Kislovodsk. Honoured Man of Art—the order—bearer Alexander Guerassimov, Igor Grabar, K-Yuon, the painters V. Svarog, Andersen, V. Yakovlev, and others will participate in these exhibitions.

A large travelling exhibitions consisting of pictures by Moscow artists will shortly leave Moscow for the largest centres of Central Asia.

Musical Literature

The growth of musical culture in the Soviet Union has greatly raised the demand for musical scores and musical literature. In 1937 alone, the State Musical Publishing House will issue 1,400 various books on music and musical scores.

Piano scores of the opera "Aida" by Verdi, "Faust", Counod, and "Mermaid" by Dargomyzhsky will be publishing in 5,000 copies. Chaikowsky's opera "Eugene Onegin" will be issued in 10,000 copies each, while Dzerzhinsky's "And Quiet Flows the Don" will appear for the first time. All Beethoven's and Mozart's sonatas for violin with piano, Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas, Chopin's polonaises, Bach-Busoni's and Rameau's works will come out in a large number of copies. The singers will receive this year collections of songs by Balakirev, Grieg, Dargomyzhsky; Liszt, Schubert and Schumann, and a collection of songs by the Soviet composer Myaskovsky written on Lermonto's poems.

Much attention is being paid to the publication of folk songs. Thus, a collection "Songs of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. about Lenin and Stalin", "Cossack Songs", "500 songs of the peoples of the U.S.S.R." etc., will appear.

Besides musical scores, a number of books on the history of music will be published this year. These are: "Musicians of the Past", Musicians of our days", "Beethoven and Goethe" by Romain Rolland, a book by Loranci "French Comical Opera of the 18th century" and a collection of "Historical Portraits", containing biographies of the composers of 17th century. The series "Documents and Memoires" will include correspondence between Chaikovsky and Jurgenson, and a collection of articles devoted to the famous singer—Peoples Artists of the U.S.S.R., L. V. Sobinov.

"Musyka"

The publication of a periodical entitled "Musyka" (Music) has been commenced in Moscow. The first numbers of the paper are devoted to the greatest composers—Beethoven, Glinka, Borodin, and Jean Luli, creator of the first French opera.

The forthcoming issues will deal with Chaikovsky, Balakirev, Rimsky - Korsakov, Sulkhanishvili Mussorgsky, also with the Soviet national composers Lyssenks (Ukraine) Paliashvilix, (Georgia), Spendyarov (Amreli), and others. "Musyka" deals with all most important problems of modern music. All new stagings of Soviet Opera theatres are discussed in its columns. The newspaper also assists the young Soviet composers who now write 15 new operas, most of them dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the October Revolution.

"Musyka" appears once in 10 days in 50,000 copies. Among the readers of this paper are not only musicians and composers, but also many members of amateur music circles functioning at the factories and plants of the country.

State Darwin Museum In Moscow

During the years of Soviet Power the Darwin Museum, founded in Moscow in 1905 by its present director, Prof. A. E. Kohts, has developed into an outstanding scientific institution, and has become a State Museum. The Museum popularises the principles of evolution and Darwinism. As a scientific research institution, the museum pursues two tasks: the study of morphological mutability ("Evolution of Form") and the study of problems of comparative psychology ("evolution of mind").

The Darwin Museum has collected and arranged the richest in the U.S.S.R. and partly unique collections illustrating morphological mutations in mammals and birds: "the evolution of the elephant", "artificial selection", "mimicry", "Monkeys: higher and lower", "exotic birds and insects", "extinct and passing animals." A collection illustrating mutability in fur animals is unique. The zoo-psychological department of the museum reflects the results of 25 years of scientific research work on the problems of evolution: the psychology of the primates (higher and lower monkeys and children); bio-psychology of the higher vertebrates from an evolutionary aspect; mental abilities in domestic and wild animals of the same group (for instance wolves and dogs); visual reception in various groups of animals (monkeys, dogs, parrots)) the language of parrots, etc.

The museum has published a number of detailed scientific monographs: "A study of the Perceptional Abilities of the Chimpanzee", "On Work Processes with the Lower Monkeys", "The Infant Chimpanzee and the Human Infant". The last named work is a 600 page volume liberally illustrated with 120 original photographic tables. Containing exhaustive summaries in foreign languages, these works, as well as others, published in the Soviet and foreign magazines, have won the Darwin Museum widespread fame abroad.

Popular Institution

As an educational institution, the museum very successfully applies an interesting innovation—the combination of science with art. Supplementing the usual exhibits of scientific nature these are displayed in the museum sculptures and paintings in oil, water colours, and pastelles. The attention of the visitor is usually attracted by a series of original sculptures depicting the people of the Stone Age in their atural size, to another series of sculptures illustrating the evolution of the horse,—from the miniature extinct Eocene horse (about the size of a cat) to the modern hack horse and to paintings illustrating the "Childhood of animals". An interesting photo series demonstrates the museum's 20 years experimental work in studying the psychic life of animals from a Darwinist angle.

The museum is constantly visited by excursions of students, schoolchildren, workers and employees. A large new building will be built for the museum in the near future. Here a number of new departments will be created and all the museum's exceedingly rich collections which grow from year to year will be fully mounted for exhibition.

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is but natural, when the unbearable agonies of any chronic disease, like Asthma, Piles, Venereal diseases, Tuberculosis, impotency, Blood pressure, etc., etc., continuously torture the sufferer. Avoid that impulse by immediately consulting HAKIM ALI MOHMD. KHAN and your maladies are guaranteed to be totally eradicated. Do not waste time and let your disease grow worse.

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From The Beginning Of Time

(Continued from Page 3)

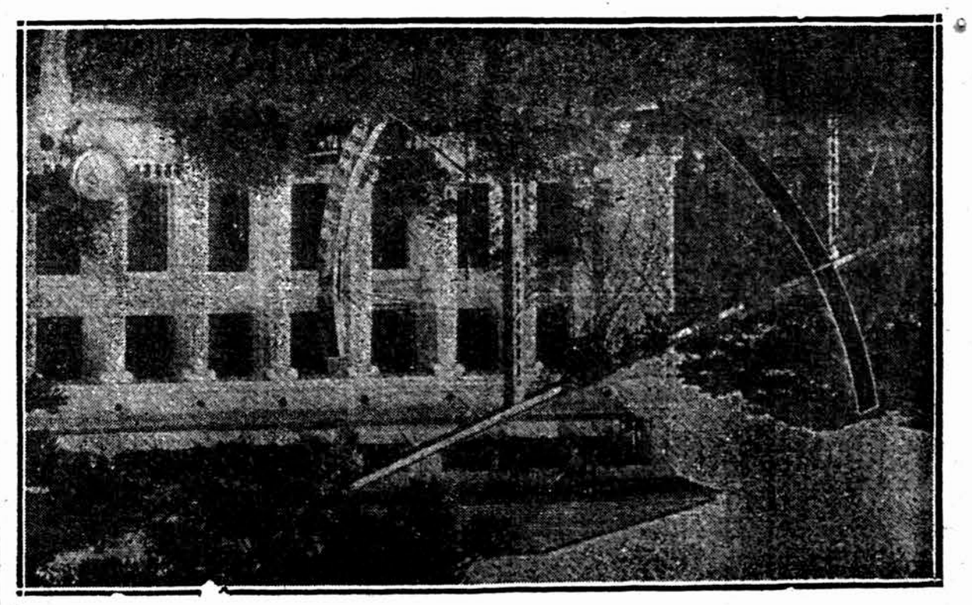
gulate the power of the spring. This appeared in the early part of of the 16th century. In the later part of that century, however, Galileo watched a lamp swing in the cathedral at Pisa and discovered the isochronism of the pendulum. Half a century later he employed the principle in the construction of a clock. Pendulum clocks became popular and were certainly far more accurate than those which preceded them. Watches became really practical from about 1661, when Dr. Robert Hooke of England invented the hair spring as a means of applying the pendulum principle to pocket Time pieces.

Time moves in strange ways.

Ways Of Telling Time

Time can be told by the sun—the interval between two appearances of the sun in the same spot in the heavens being a day. But this day varies in length because the earth's path around the sun is elliptical. Astronomers, therefore, tell Time with the aid of so-called Fixed Stars—stars so far away that they have no appreciable motion in relation to the earth and so many be used as fixed points of reference in determining the interval betweerf successive rotations of the earth. Time so told is sidereal time—the sidereal day is about four minutes shorter than the solar day usually employed.

Astronomers can predict the position of these stars for any day, date and time, and the U. S. Nautical Almanac Office at Washington each year predicts the Time at which 800 of these fixed stars will pass the meridian—the great circle of the heavens. Time is told from this greatest of all clocks in several observatories throughout the world. One of these is the Elgin Observatory at Elgin, Ill., connected with the Elgin National Watch plant there.

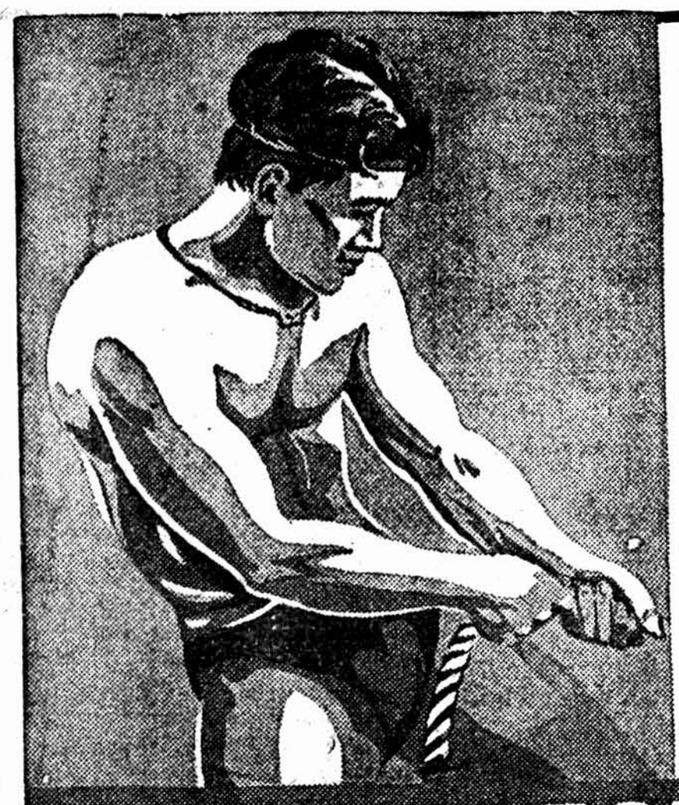


At the University of Manila, in the Philippines, is this sun-dial—the largest in the world.

Astronomers at Elgin each night observe the time at which 16 stars make this passage. The difference between the predicted time and the observed Time is the error of the clock employed. Each star is observed in 10 positions—equal intervals before and after it passes the meridian—to minimise the possibility of error. Further to minimise error, the correction of the clock is from all of the observations made of all of the 16 stars. The stars are observed through a transit telescope, permanently fixed on the meridian and mounted on a concrete shaft, with its foundations deep in the earth to protect it from vibration.

Two master clocks serve the astronomers. That upon which their calculations are based keeps sidereal time, which is more convenient for astronomical calculations. The Time supplied to the factory is solar time. The two clocks are mounted on concrete pillars to protect them from vibration and are kept in vaults at a temperature which does not vary by more than a small fraction of a degree. Both are pendulum clocks and both operate in partial vacuums. The side real clock is adjusted only once in about two years when it is opened for oiling, but minute account of its error, is kept. The solar clock, however, is adjusted following the observations each day. by adjusting the pressure of the thin atmosphere in which it operates. A change of one millimeter in pressure will slow or speed the clock about 18/1000th of a second per day.

The solar clock controls an electric circuit which sends out a click every second—with the 59th second missing. This correct-to-the-second time is utilised in the Elgin factory for the adjustment of watches and also controls clocks at various points. "Correct-to-the-second", however, is very much an under-statement. Astronomers rarely concern themselves with periods of Time as long as a second. In the observatory's equipment is a radio transmitter, by the aid of which the astronomers are able to swap the results of observations with the astronomers at the observatories at Arlington, Paris, Nauen and elsewhere. The observers rarely agree—they might disagree, on occasion, by as much as four one-hundredths of a second. But four one-hundredths of a second is a sizable amount of Time to an astronomer.



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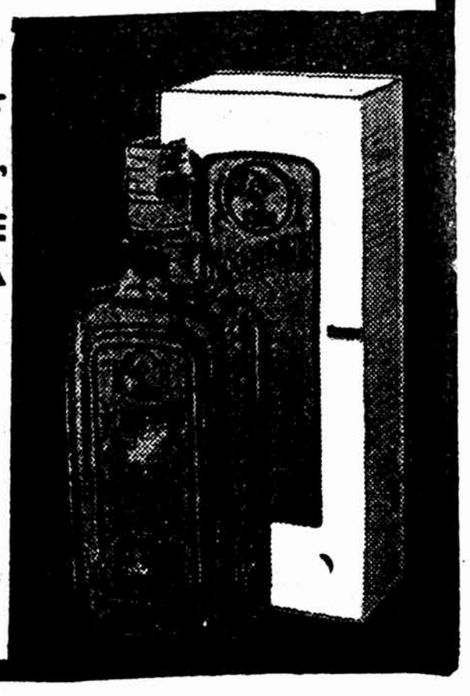

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In The World Of Bridge

SLAM LEADS

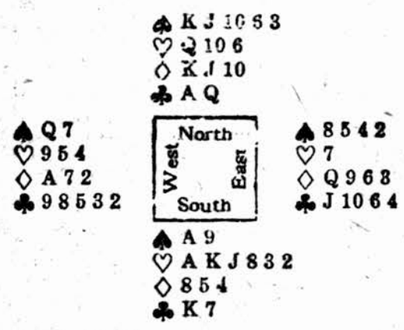
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

SLAM LEADS

When the final contract is a slam, the opening leader would do well to remember that most shaky slams are made with the assistance of an incorrect opening lead. In the hand below West was pretty sure that the slam was a lay-down unless declarer were put to a guess—and the guess had to be presented on the opening lead!

South, dealer.
North-South vulnerable



The bidding:

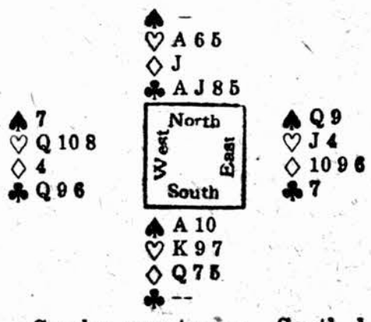
South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	3 N T	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

As soon as the last pass had been made, West led the deuce of diamonds. Declarer had to guess whether the lead had been made from the Ace or from the Queen. He finally decided that West was more likely to underlead the Queen than the Ace and played the ten. East won with the Queen of diamonds and returned the suit, thus defeating the contract.

While it is true that declearer could have made his contract by means of a good guess, it should be pointed out that the slam could not be defeated except by the lead of a low diamond. West was neither clairvoyant nor lucky in selecting the lead—he 'knew' that the low diamond gave him the best chance.

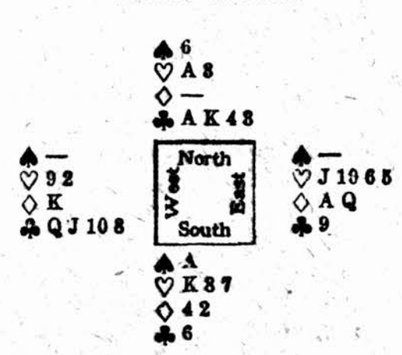
From the bidding it was clear that the Queen of spades was in the wrong position and that the spade suit could be set up for discards unless the defenders could take two tricks at once. The Ace of diamonds would furnish one of these tricks, but where was the other? It was almost impossible that his partner had a trump trick; it was equally improbable that his partner had the Ace of clubs. The only remaining chance was that his partner had the King or Queen of diamonds. If his partner had the King of diamonds, either the Ace or low diamond would suffice; but if his partner had the Queen, the only hope was to present declarer with a guess. West's excellent reasoning well merited the result.

This Week's Brain Twister



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks

South leads a diamond, ruffing with North's six of spades. The Ace of Clubs is cashed, and a low club ruffed. A low heart is then led to the ace and the high club cashed. East must relinquish control of either diamonds or hearts. In either event a winner is established for South.

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FLIT
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not FLIT

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THE CORONATION OF AURANGZEB

(Continued from page 6)

nodding tassels of pearls adorning the front portion of it. A jewelled sword encased in a golden case hung loosely from the vest by means of golden strings.

THE PUBLIC DARBAR.

The Darbar in the 'Diwan-i-am' commenced on a signal from the astrologers that the auspicious moment had arrived. The Emperor then mounted the throne muttering prayers to God. Large sums of money were placed before the Emperor by the nobility and officials for being given away in charity as a momento of the auspicious ceremony. It seems that this took the place of formal congratulations in this country. As soon as the Emperor was seated the 'khutba' was read out in a clear ringing voice, the reader receiving robes of honour and presents from the Emperor. The 'khutba' contained his full name and titles described his valour and heroic achievements. This over the courtiers bowed low and expressed their approval by shouting 'khalifae-zaman zindabad (long live the Khalif of the age).' Musical entertainments soon began. Exquisitely shaped maidens kept the audience enthralled with their sweet melodies and sweeter display of forms. The Emperor in the meantime continued to receive presents and to bestow rewards and titles. The distribution of 'pan' and 'itra' to all present closed the function at the 'Diwan-i-am', which lasted for about three hours. Sir Jadunath Sarkar thinks that the function lasted for two hours and forty-eight minutes only.

THE PRIVATE DARBAR.

From the 'Diwan-i-am' the Emperor passed on to the 'Diwan-i-khas' and held a Darbar of the members of the royal family and select nobles and the chief dignitaries of the state. The members of the royal family paid homage and made presents to the Emperor here. Emperor Aurangzeb was pleased to announce the following gifts to his sons and daughters:—

1st son—Rs 3,00,000.
2nd son—Rs. 2,00,000.
Third son—Rs. 1,00,000.
1st daughter—Rs. 4,00,000.
2nd daughter—Rs. 2,00,000.
3rd daughter—Rs. 1,60,000.
4th daughter—Rs. 1,50,000.

The bards and court poets entertained the Emperor and party here. The Emperor spent about two 'ghatikas' or 48 minutes at the 'Diwan-i-khas'

THE HAREM DARBAR.

Aurangzeb next went inside the harem, where for the first time the Empress took her seat beside him on the throne put up there. A regular female court was held here at which the princess and ladies of the nobility were present to offer their dutiful congratulations to the Emperor and Empress and to receive from royal hands gifts in return for the presents they made themselves.

FESTIVITIES AND FIRE-WORKS.

For months the coronation was celebrated by feeding the poor and listening to songs. In every house songs were sung while the male population amused themselves by listening to professional singers. On the coronation day the whole of the city was profusely illuminated, specially picturesque appeared the Jamna river, the illumination on both sides of which added to its beauty while well-dressed barges plied in the river, discoursing sweet music from different places. At every important centre was there a display of fireworks, the grandest display being the one arranged by the imperial artillery department.

THE ROYAL COIN.

Two events intimately associated with 'jalus' are the 'khutba' and the 'sikka'. The 'khutba' was read at the Darbar and the 'sikka' (coining) followed soon after the Darbar. The new coin ordered to be minted by the Emperor contained on one side the inscription in the 'Tughra' script: "Abul Muzaffar Muhiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Bahadur Alamgir Padishah Ghazi." While on the other side was a verse in Persian which meant:—

On earth has this coin been stamped
Like unto the shining full moon it is.

By Emperor Aurangzeb, the conquerer of the world.—Coronation Souvenir of "Indian Nation."

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Joe is selling electrical equipment now."

"Really? I thought he had gotten out of the drugstore business!"

* * *

A London coroner is telling the story of a death certificate which reached him recently.

In the column reserved for "cause of death" the doctor had signed his own name.

The coroner returned the certificate with a note which said: "This may be true, but don't you think we had better have some scientific reason as well!"

* * *

Little Gordon had arrived home from school with a cut lip and a black eye.

"Dear me!" exclaimed his mother. "Do you mean to say you've walked through the streets like that?"

"I had to, mum?" grinned Gordon. "You see, there wasn't room for the two of us in the ambulance."

A film company was shooting one of those epics which contains so much love interest. The principal love scene was being shot at the time, and the leading man was showing a great deal of ardour—carrying realism a little too far, the director thought.

"Hey!" shouted the director. "Steady on! You can't do that! The Censor won't pass that stuff!"

"O.K.!" said the leading man, still clutching the beautiful star in his arms. "Save the film and switch off the lights."

* * * *

Seaman (in restaurant): "I can't eat this soup".

Waiter: "Sorry, I'll call the head waiter".

Seaman: "This soup, I can't eat it".

Head Waiter: "I'll take care of it at once. Call the Cook".

Seaman: "Cook, I can't eat this soup".

Cook: "What's the matter with it?"

Seaman: "Nothing, only I ain't got a spoon".

Pedestrian (from middle of bramble in the ditch)—Road-hog!

Motorist (with a sneer)—Hedge-hog!

* * *

The tenant of a new house was complaining to his landlord about its condition.

"It's disgraceful! Why, there's grass coming up through the floor-boards in the drawing-room!"

"Oh, we'll soon settle that", said the landlord. "I'll send a man round with a lawn-mower".

* * *

A clergyman stayed at a hotel frequented by practical jokers. The guests used their artillery of wit upon him without eliciting a remark.

At last one of them said in despair, "Well, I wonder at your patience! Have you not heard all that has been said to you?"

"Oh, yes, but I'm used to it. I'm the chaplin of a lunatic asylum".

"When we were first married I used to waken my husband with a kiss every morning."

"And now?"

"After three months he bought himself an alarm clock."

* * * *

"And she has made him a good wife?"

"I don't know about that—but she's certainly making him a good husband."

* * *

Banker—This is the tenth time you have had this note renewed.

Poet—Y-yes, sir! I fear that note is the only immortal thing I shall ever write!

* * * *

Conductor of Village Band (at practice)—"Mr. Bumble—y'er two bars behind t'others."

Mr. Bumble (testily)—"You needn't bother about that; I can catch 'em up any time I want to."

* * *

"The new neighbours want to cut the grass," announced Molly, "and they want to know if you will lend them your lawn-mower."

"Lend them the lawn-mower to cut the grass on the Sabbath!" exclaimed Mrs. Prim. "Certainly not, Molly! Tell them we haven't one."

* * *

A patient in a hospital awoke after an operation and found the blinds of the ward drawn.

"Why are those blinds down, doctor?" he asked.

"Well," said the doctor, "there is a fire across the street, and I didn't want you to wake up and think the operation had been a failure."

* * *

Stornoway Gentleman (with extreme Stornoway accent)—"Would you show me the ro—o-o-ad to St. Pancras Station?"

Cockney 1—"Wot's 'e sie, Bill?"

Cockney 2—"Aow, blaowed if I knaow; e's only a blinkin' fow-eigner, anyway—sock 'im one on the jor."

* * *

It was approaching midnight and the young man still hovered round the door. The stillness suddenly shattered by a loud crash upstairs.

"Gracious, dear," said the nervous suitor, "what could that be?"

"Oh," replied his adored one, "that's just father dropping a hint."

* * * *

"Why hasn't this job been done yet?" stormed the employer. "It's nearly a month since I told you to do it."

"I forgot, sir," answered the office boy.

"Forgot," cried the employer. "Suppose I forgot to pay you. What would you say."

"I should come and tell you at once, not wait a month and then kick up a fuss."

* * *

A farmer in conversation with a tourist remarked that his father, ninety years old, was still living and working on the farm where he was born.

"Ninety years old, eh?" said the tourist.

Yes."

"Is his health good."

"T'an't much now. He's been complainin' for a few months back."

"What's the matter with him?"

"I dunno; sometimes I think farming don't agree with him!"

* * * *

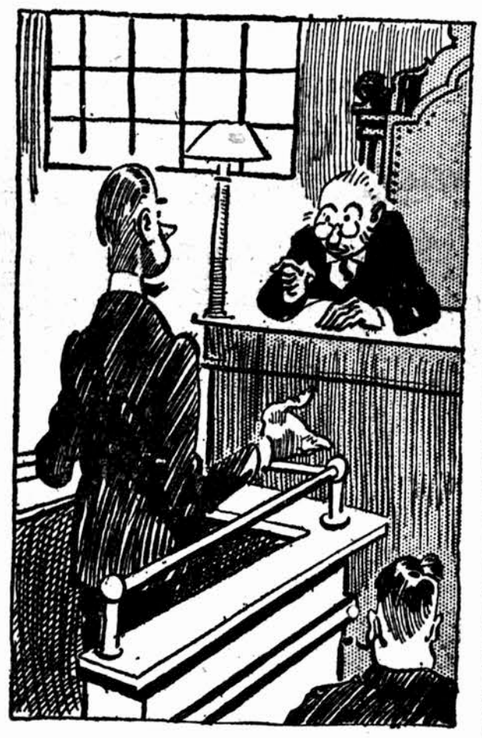
"Did Jones take has had luck like a man?"

"Exactly; he blamed it all on his wife."

Our Humorist At Large

"You are our prisoner. As ransom you must give each of us 20 marbles."

"Couldn't I be shot like I was yesterday?"



"I wasn't drunk—I was merely intoxicated."

"In that case, instead of fining you a pound, I shall fine you only twenty shillings."

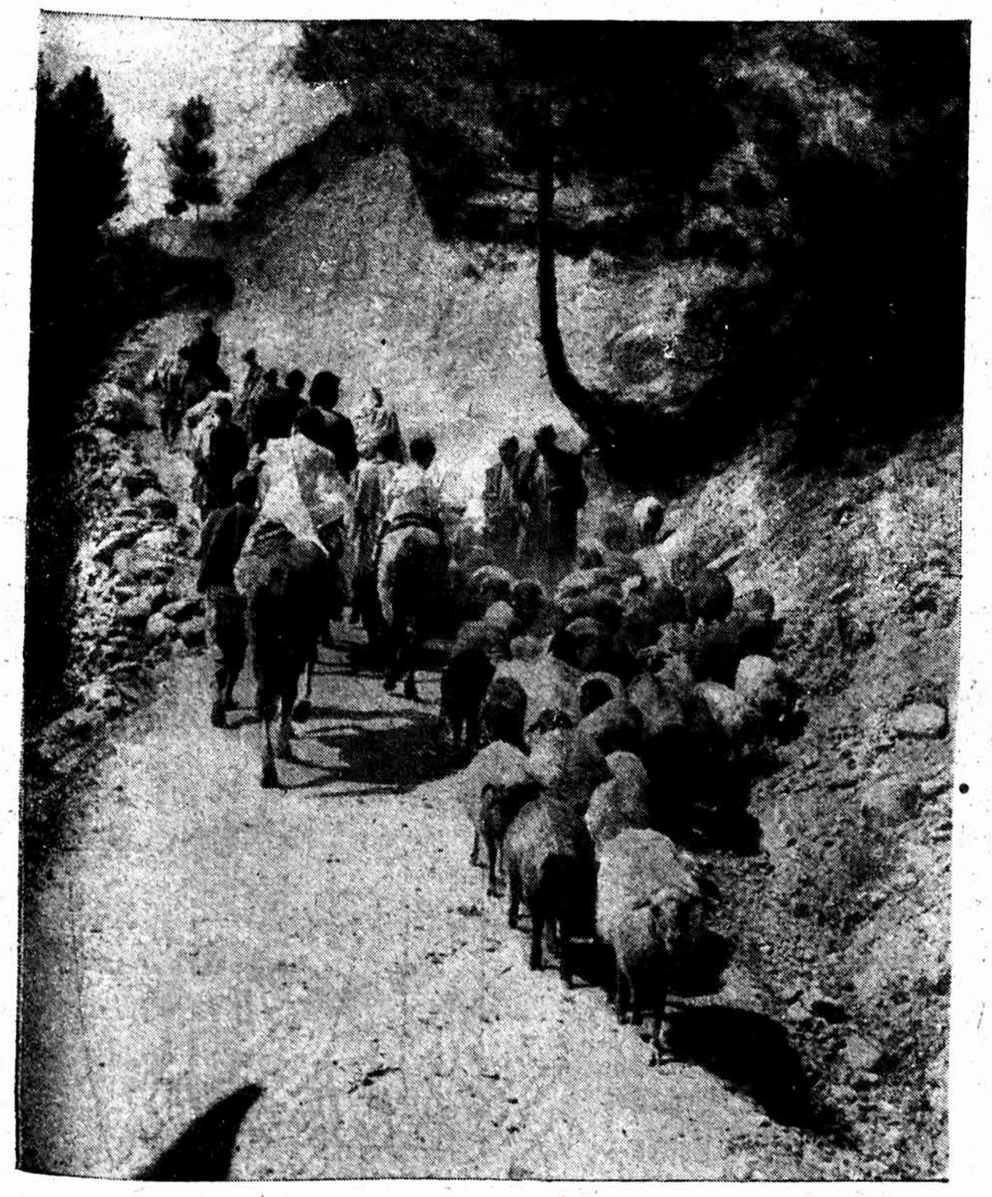
"Of course it's too big, but you don't think I was going to let the assistant know I'd married such a shrimp as you."

"My heart's up here, doctor—I'm a pedestrian."

"That's my husband at the age of two. Of course, he looks different without his moustache."

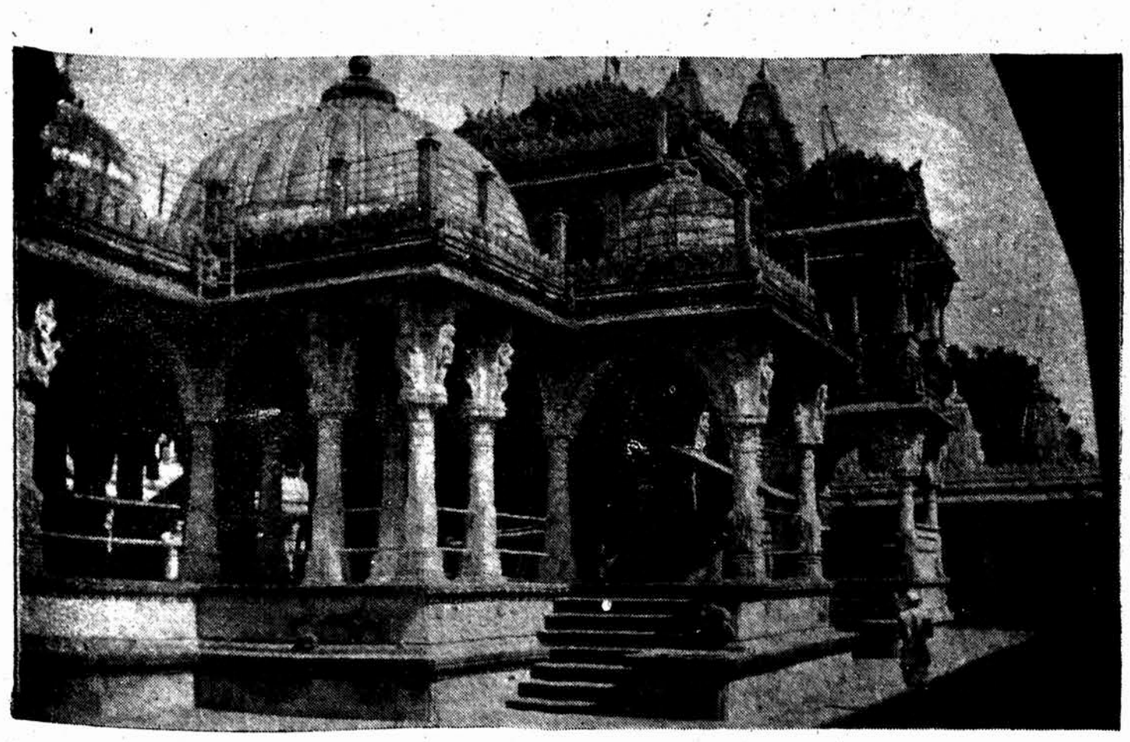
"Oh, there you are darling: Have you been waiting very long?"

The Amir Saud (centre), Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia and his younger brother, Amir Mohammad, who represented their country at the Coronation were welcomed by a huge crowd on arrival in London.

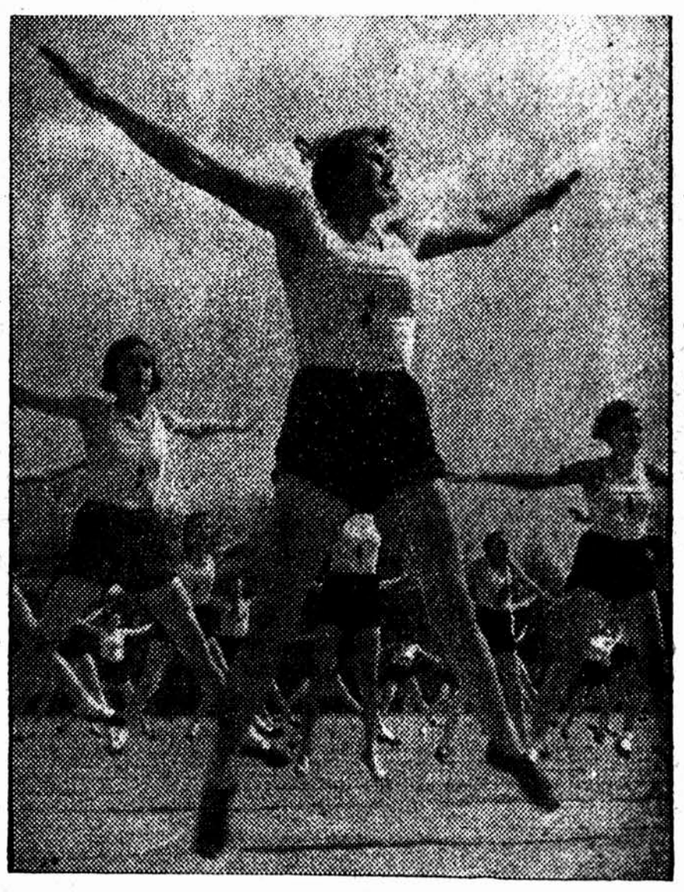


Climbing The Hill.
(Photo by A. M. Quettawala.)

"Sea Otters at prayer—for food", at Victoria Gardens, Bombay.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).



Hathising's Temple, Ahmedabad.
(Photo by H. J. Chevli).



Girl members of the Nazi Youth League doing health exercises.

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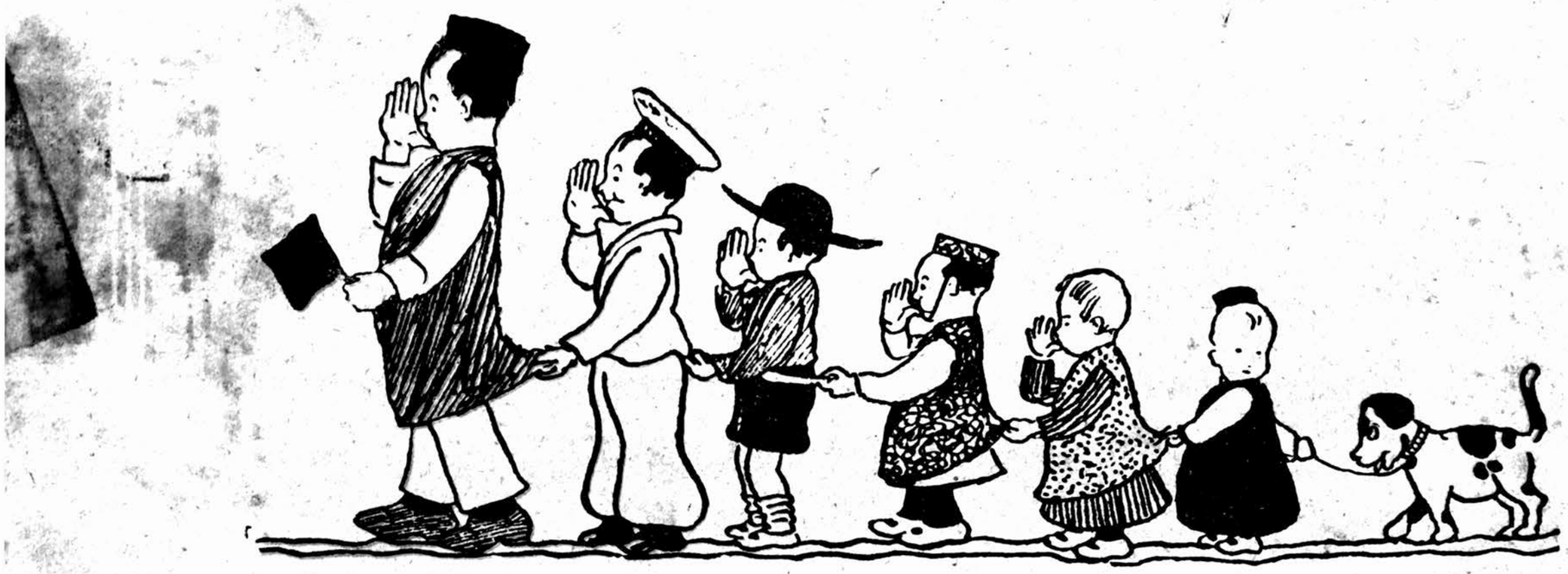

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